

INTERNATIONAL  
**Herald Tribune**

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 28,214

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, SEPT. 29-30, 1973

Established 1887

**Internees  
Return to  
Pakistan**  
First Civilians  
Are Repatriated

From Wire Dispatches  
WAGAH, Pakistan, Sept. 28.—Vellied Muslim women carrying babies born behind barbed wire crossed the border from India today, beginning the repatriation of more than 90,000 Pakistanis held nearly two years after the Indo-Pakistan war.

Twenty-one months after the two nations fought the 14-day war that gave birth to Bangladesh, the first of about 16,000 civilian prisoners crossed a six-foot-wide neutral strip into Pakistan. Some told stories of mistreatment by their Indian captors. At the welcoming ceremony at this border post, 14 miles east of Lahore, Pakistan, a small band played "The Colonel Bogie March."

A total of 842 persons were to cross today and 948 more will cross tomorrow to complete the first release of civilians, most of them civil servants, their families and the families of Pakistani soldiers. All were captured when East Pakistan fell to the Indian Army and Bengali rebels. Pakistan took only 606 prisoners in the war. They were freed in exchanges last year.

Shooting Described  
Several returnees described a shooting incident in Camp No. 8 at Allahabad, in which they said an Indian guard fired without provocation, killing two prisoners and wounding three others.

"There was no reason for the shooting," said Rana Mohammed Shaukat, 24, a clerk for the East Pakistan government before he was imprisoned after the war. "Two died on the spot. The prisoners were not trying to escape. They were just standing there, talking and laughing. The shot came without warning."

Mr. Gen. Qamar Alim Mirza, chairman of Pakistan's Prisoner of War Repatriation Committee, said the civilians were "in a sad plight," with children and children suffering from lack of vitamins and medicine.

A physician released today said malnutrition and disease are rampant in the Indian camps.

Dr. S.S. Zafar, a 35-year-old surgeon, said that about one person in four among the 2,900 inmates of the camp where he was interned contracted infectious hepatitis.

In an interview shortly after he crossed the border, Dr. Zafar spoke of his experience for the last 18 months as a medical officer in one of the 50 camps.

He said: "I was so scarce that mothers would sell their clothing and fathers their pants for money with which to buy milk from the prison canteen to feed their children."

Indian authorities never supplied adequate medicines and were slow to take sick persons to the hospital. This delay resulted in the death of a 6-year-old child suffering from pneumonia symptoms.

Altogether, 99 prisoners have succumbed to "natural causes," including disease, in the Indian camps, according to the International Red Cross.

About 130 women gave birth in his camp during the course of their confinement, but about one child in 10 did not survive.

Doctors of other prisoners released today backed up Dr. Zafar. "The specific problem was an acute scarcity of essential medicines," he said. "I repeatedly requested medicines from the International Red Cross and from Indian authorities. The response was equivalent to nil."

In addition to hepatitis, he said, smallpox, chickenpox, malaria, measles, scabies and dysentery ran through the camp in "epidemic proportions."

Hygienic standards in the camp were "very, very poor," the physician said.



Austrian policeman talking to guerrilla with machine gun and one of the hostages.

**2 Arabs Seize 4 Hostages in Raid  
On Soviet Jews in Austria Train**

VIENNA, Sept. 28 (AP).—Two Arab terrorists on a train carrying 37 Russian Jews seized four hostages today in what they called a protest against the migration of Jews from the Soviet Union to Israel.

They took over a sleeper car in which the 37 Jews rode, making their raid as the train crossed into Austria from Czechoslovakia.

Threatening to kill their hostages, the terrorists demanded a

plan to fly them and three Jewish hostages to an unnamed Arab country. They promised to release the fourth hostage, an Austrian customs official, if their demand was met.

But Austrian negotiators, headed by Interior Minister Otto Roesch, insisted that all of the hostages would have to be released before Austria would allow the gunmen to leave the country.

"Whatever happens, a flight of the terrorists with the hostages aboard is ruled out," Mr. Roesch declared. "First the hostages must be released."

The Arabs first set a 4 p.m. (1500 GMT) deadline for meeting their demands, then changed it to 7 p.m. But they dropped that deadline when told that they would have to wait a 9 p.m. decision by the Austrian government.

At 10:30, Mr. Roesch told reporters that Egyptian Ambassador Salah Gohar and Iraqi Ambassador Jasssem al-Azawi had declared their willingness to replace the hostages.

A Cessna two-engine, sports plane touched down at Schwechat airport, and—provided that the terrorists agreed—it was considered possible that it would fly them out of Austria.

One of the terrorists seemed to be getting restless, while the other declared that the Austrians had no chance to wait them out. Police said he told them that he and his colleagues had slept for 15 hours before the attack and had enough "pop" pills to keep them awake for 96 hours.

At 6 p.m., authorities had offered to give the Arabs a safe flight out of the country if they would leave their hostages here. The offer was rejected as Middle East Airways reportedly was readying a plane.

At one point, an Arab dramaticist (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

officials "to carry out a special investigation in some districts of the capital into the three confusing crimes which occurred recently in three suburbs of Baghdad."

According to Iraqi travelers in Beirut, at least six multiple slayings occurred in residential suburbs of Baghdad in recent weeks and as many as 18 persons were believed to have been killed.

The government recently offered a reward of 15,000 Iraqi dinars (\$45,000) for information leading to the arrest of the killer or killers.

The reports reaching Beirut said the murders were sadistic and an axe or a butcher's knife was used to cut off the heads and arms of victims. In at least one instance, an entire family was butchered.

None of the victims appeared to have political connections.

However, Saddam Hussein, vice-president of the Baathist Socialist regime, said in a speech Monday that the murders could be linked to "counter-revolutionary" elements.

In an apparent reference to that speech, the Iraqi News Agency said:

"Saddam Hussein indicated last week that the recent crimes are not ordinary crimes, as some may imagine, but crimes committed by traitor hirelings who have sold themselves to the foreigner."

The "foreigner" was not identified.

However, in his speech Monday, Mr. Hussein linked "schemes of imperialism" with "pockets of counter-revolution."

Travelers arriving in Beirut from Iraq said one current theory in Baghdad was that the killings were the work of a gang seeking revenge for the execution of Iraq's former chief of state security, Nazem Kazem.

Mr. Kazem led the abortive plot against the regime on June 30.

Breaking with tradition, Capt. Alan L. Bean, Dr. Owen K. Garriot and Maj. Jack R. Louma did not plunge immediately into technical debriefings. Space agency officials felt they had been away from earth for a long time and told them to take it easy.

They relaxed at home with wives and friends. Because of medical quarantine procedures, they will not be able to be with their children for a week.

The astronauts arrived here last night from San Diego, where they were taken by the recovery carrier New Orleans.

The New Orleans plucked them from the Pacific Tuesday after their record 59 1/2-day orbital mission aboard the Skylab space station. Doctors pronounced them in good health and said they were readapting rapidly to earth's gravity.

Tomorrow the spacemen will begin a monthlong series of debriefings, reporting on all aspects of the mission.

**Senate Backs 110,000-Man Cut  
In U.S. Overseas Troops by '76**

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (NYT).—The Senate voted yesterday to require a 110,000-man reduction in overseas troops by the end of 1975. The vote was 48 to 36.

The administration, which had succeeded on Wednesday in reversing a Senate amendment calling for a 40 percent reduction in air and ground troops stationed in foreign countries, found itself outmaneuvered and outvoted as Democrats pushed through an amendment ordering a 23 percent reduction.

The administration was more successful later, however, as the Senate, by a vote of 46 to 47, approved the program to accelerate development of the Trident missile-launching submarine, the most expensive weapons system ever proposed by the military.

Slowdown Rejected  
By the two-vote margin, the Senate rejected an amendment that would have had the effect of slowing down the Trident program by two years. The amendment, to a \$21-billion military procurement authorization bill, would have deleted \$85 million from the \$1.6 billion requested by the administration for development of the nuclear-powered submarine in the present fiscal year.

Under the administration's accelerated development and construction program, the first of the 10-planned Trident submarines, each of which will cost an estimated \$1.3 billion, will go into operation in 1978—two years ahead of the original schedule.

While successful in defending its major weapons programs against any significant cuts by the Senate, the administration found itself caught in a changing tide of sentiment in the Senate about a post-World War II policy that led to the present stationing of 471,000 air and ground troops in foreign countries.

By switching the votes of four senators, the administration succeeded Wednesday in defeating an amendment, initially approved by the Senate, requiring a 40 percent reduction—or 190,000 men—in the ground and air troops stationed abroad during the next three years.

Today, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D. Minn., joined by Sen. Alan B. Cranston, D. Calif., came back with what they described as a compromise amendment proposing a smaller reduction. Originally, they proposed a 125,000-man reduction by mid-1976. At the suggestion of Sen. Robert C. Byrd, D. W.Va., the Democratic whip, the reduction was lowered to 110,000, and Sen. Humphrey, seeking to broaden support for his amendment, extended the deadline until the end of 1975.

A sizable bloc of senators who found the 40 percent reduction to be too much switched yesterday to support the Humphrey-Cranston amendment that was

opposed by the administration, although not with the same concerted lobbying used Wednesday to defeat the 40 percent reduction proposed by the Senate Democratic leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana.

In a day of maneuvering over a compromise, the administration gradually resigned itself to the likelihood that the Senate would adopt some troop reductions. The administration's strategy now

is to have the Senate amendment dropped in a Senate-House conference on the military procurement bill.

At a meeting with Republican senators earlier in the day, President Nixon reportedly expressed his opposition in principle to any reduction in foreign-based troops on the grounds that it would undermine his position as the United States prepares to enter into negotiations next

month with the Soviet Union on mutual troop reductions in Europe.

On the basis of Wednesday's vote, it was apparent that the Senate, although by a bare majority, was not prepared to order a troop withdrawal so large that it could only be fulfilled by a substantial reduction of American forces stationed in Western Europe. As a result, Sen. Humphrey (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

**Agnew Lawyers Act to Stop  
Investigation by Grand Jury**

**Vice-President  
Is Planning  
To Stay and Fight**

By James Reston

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew has made up his mind about the next phase of what he calls his "nightmare." He does not intend to resign, even if he is indicted by the Baltimore grand jury, but is going to fight for exoneration through the courts and keep appealing to the House of Representatives for a full and open hearing, no matter how long it takes.

Not, he makes clear, because of political ambition or any hopes for the presidential nomination in 1976. All that is over now, he tells his friends. He has been destroyed politically and knows it, but he will not go quietly, for that would look like a confession of guilt, and that, he insists, is a confession he will never make.

Mr. Agnew decided to appeal to the House to bear his case after Fred Graham of the Columbia Broadcasting System on Sept. 23 quoted Henry E. Petersen, assistant attorney general in charge of the Justice Department's Criminal Division, as saying he had refused to drop criminal charges against the Vice-President because Mr. Petersen was confident that the government could obtain a conviction.

Mr. Agnew decided to appeal to the House to bear his case after Fred Graham of the Columbia Broadcasting System on Sept. 23 quoted Henry E. Petersen, assistant attorney general in charge of the Justice Department's Criminal Division, as saying he had refused to drop criminal charges against the Vice-President because Mr. Petersen was confident that the government could obtain a conviction.



Henry E. Petersen, Justice Department official who is in charge of the Agnew probe.

**Case Officials  
Confer With  
Presiding Judge**

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28 (AP).—Attorneys for Spiro T. Agnew went to court today to try to stop a federal grand jury from investigating the Vice-President in connection with allegations of political corruption.

At the same time, Justice Department officials and other lawyers for Mr. Agnew met in Norfolk, Va., with the federal judge who was presiding over all aspects of the Agnew case.

Attorney Stanley Mortenson filed a motion in U.S. District Court here seeking a protective order to prevent anyone from presenting to the grand jury any testimony, documents or other material aimed at indictment of Mr. Agnew so long as he is Vice-President.

It also sought to prohibit the grand jury from issuing any indictment, presentment or other charge pertaining to the Vice-President and to order any discussion of the evidence halted.

"The Constitution forbids that the Vice-President be indicted or tried in any criminal court," the motion said. "In consequence, any investigation by the grand jury concerning the applicant's activities will be in excess of the grand jury's jurisdiction..."

Prosecutors Accused  
The three-page motion also charged that the prosecutors in the case "have engaged in a steady campaign of statements to the press which could have no purpose and effect other than to prejudice any grand or petit jury hearing evidence relating to Agnew."

Mr. Mortenson told newsmen at the Federal Courthouse that he had delivered copies of the motion to both U.S. Attorney George Beall, who is heading the investigation, and to Assistant U.S. Attorney Henry E. Petersen after discussing the matter with Mr. Beall this morning. He would not elaborate on the discussion.

Mr. Mortenson filed with the motion an affidavit specifying what was termed examples of so-called leaks to the news media in connection with the case.

"Taken together, they permit only one possible explanation: The number of officials in the prosecutorial arm of our government have misused their offices in an immoral and illegal attempt to drive the Vice-President from the office to which he was elected and to assure his conviction," the affidavit read. The document was signed by Jay H. Topkis, another Agnew lawyer.

Mr. Beall later issued a statement saying the grand jury investigation would continue.

"It is anticipated that there (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

**Nixon Sees Gromyko, Pledges  
To Fight for Trade Concession**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP).—President Nixon assured Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko today that the administration will push hard for the granting of tariff concessions to Russia in the face of congressional opposition.

Mr. Nixon and Mr. Gromyko met for two hours in what was described as "extensive and far-ranging discussions" that apparently focused on the trade controversy.

Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren said Mr. Nixon told Mr. Gromyko of his hopes and

expectations to win most-favored-nation treatment on tariffs for the Soviet Union and a willingness to compromise with Congress on the question.

The House Ways and Means Committee earlier this week voted against granting such status to Russia because of displeasure over that country's policies relating to Jewish emigration and the treatment of dissidents.

Mr. Warren, saying he could not go into details, reported that Mr. Nixon told Mr. Gromyko in detail about his problems with Congress on the issue. The foreign minister in turn reviewed the internal situation in the Soviet Union that has given rise to congressional reaction, Mr. Warren said.

After the two-hour session, Mr. Nixon personally escorted the foreign minister to his waiting limousine.

Mr. Gromyko, who has visited Washington each year following the opening session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, met in the Oval Office with President Nixon, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin, Helmut Sonnenfeldt of the National Security Council staff and Soviet interpreters. Mr. Nixon made small talk and joked with a smiling Mr. Gromyko as news photographers recorded the event.

Mr. Nixon is directing an administration effort to arrange a compromise with the House Ways and Means Committee on his request that he be authorized to extend most-favored-nation status to the Soviet Union.

The committee voted yesterday to prohibit U.S. trade concessions to the Soviet Union unless the President determined that the Soviet Union was permitting free emigration for Jews and other citizens.

Some members of the committee have expressed displeasure at high exit fees charged Soviet Jews wishing to emigrate to Israel.

The committee reached tentative agreement on the full trade bill yesterday and was expected to complete action on the measure next week.

Addressing the General Assembly this week, Mr. Gromyko warned against what he called blackmail efforts by others to alter Soviet domestic policy.

**Astronauts Get  
Day Off in Texas  
After Brief Tests**

HOUSTON, Sept. 28 (AP).—Skylab-2's astronauts enjoyed their first day off in two months after a brief medical examination today.

Breaking with tradition, Capt. Alan L. Bean, Dr. Owen K. Garriot and Maj. Jack R. Louma did not plunge immediately into technical debriefings. Space agency officials felt they had been away from earth for a long time and told them to take it easy.

They relaxed at home with wives and friends. Because of medical quarantine procedures, they will not be able to be with their children for a week.

The astronauts arrived here last night from San Diego, where they were taken by the recovery carrier New Orleans.

The New Orleans plucked them from the Pacific Tuesday after their record 59 1/2-day orbital mission aboard the Skylab space station. Doctors pronounced them in good health and said they were readapting rapidly to earth's gravity.

Tomorrow the spacemen will begin a monthlong series of debriefings, reporting on all aspects of the mission.



SKYLAB WIVES—Dressed in gingham and sun bonnets and riding in a 1929 Ford, all ready to greet their husbands at Houston Space Center. From the left: Sue Dean, Helen-Mary Garriott and Gloria Louma.

**Britain Plans to Cut Back Troops**

**Ulster Rivals Agree to Discuss Coalition**

BELFAST, Sept. 28 (AP).—Britain announced a political breakthrough for Northern Ireland tonight, saying the leaders of leading Protestant and Roman Catholic parties had agreed to meet Oct. 5 to discuss forming a coalition cabinet for the province.

William Whitelaw, Britain's administrator in Northern Ireland, will meet with the three main parties on forming an executive body.

The British announcement said that Mr. Whitelaw will meet next Friday with the Protestant Unionists, the Catholic-based Social Democrat and Labor party, and the moderate Alliance group, which has members on both sides.

Earlier in the day, the British government announced plans to cut the number of troops in Northern Ireland after the quietest summer since strife erupted between Protestants and Catholics in 1969.

The Defense Ministry said it would not replace two battalions, totaling 1,000 men, which are scheduled to rotate back to their bases in mid-October, after a four-month tour of duty.

It would reduce the British military presence to 15,000 troops. "It has always been our policy to have no more than the necessary number of troops in such a situation," a spokesman said.

According to army statistics, two soldiers were killed in August

by guerrillas of the Irish Republican Army, compared with 20 in August of last year. There were six military fatalities in July compared with 19 in July, 1972.

Guerrilla bombings also have shown a steep decrease. In August, 1972, there were 128 explosions, against 69 last month.

Guerrilla violence persists, however. Two men planted a bomb today in the office of a fuel-oil depot in Dungannon, County Tyrone. The explosion set off a blaze that destroyed the depot.

In Dublin, the capital of the Irish Republic, troops stood by at Mountjoy Prison for trouble threatened by IRA inmates who are demanding the status of political prisoners.



Hunt Pressed for Allende Aides

Chilean Junta Captures Head Of Banned Communist Party

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 28 (Reuters).—Chilean troops, hunting for the leaders of the ousted government of the late Salvador Allende, have captured Luis Corvalan Lepe, general secretary of the now-banned Communist party, official sources said today.

Mr. Corvalan, 57, once a primary schoolteacher, was one of the new military junta's most wanted men. The junta has issued a list of 15 former officials of the Allende government that it wants to arrest.

His capture occurred less than 24 hours after the regime announced a reward of 500,000 escudos (about \$1,500) for information leading to the capture of the man on the list.

Mr. Corvalan, a Communist theoretician, was captured early today. Troops yesterday captured Luis Espinoza, a former parliamentarian and activist of the Socialist party in southern Chile.

Also sought by the junta are Carlos Altamirano, chief of the Socialist party, Miguel Enriquez Espinoza, president of the Revolutionary Leftist Movement (MLR), and Miguel Contreras Bell, Mr. Allende's private secretary.

Leftist 'Who's Who'

The list of fugitives sought was a virtual "who's who" of the extreme left within the Allende administration. Many of the persons named were believed now to be actively attempting to organize underground resistance to the military forces that overthrew Mr. Allende on Sept. 11.

Meanwhile, two active resistances to the military take-over were executed yesterday on the order of war tribunals in cities north and south of Santiago.

More than 30 persons accused of being "extremists" were due to be brought before war tribunals in the port city of Valparaiso.

The former governor of Talca Province, German Castro Rojas, was executed at Talca, 150 miles south of Santiago. He was accused of killing a police officer and taking a group of 10 men to try to sabotage a dam in the area.

Another so-called "extremist," Teodoro Saldivia Villalon, was executed after appearing before the war tribunal at Quilota, 80 miles north of Santiago. He had been arrested on Sept. 17, after attacking a post of carabinieri, or paramilitary police.

Scant information

While the new military rulers provided only scant information about executions by firing squad and summary shootings by police, leftist sympathizers claimed that leftists were being methodically hunted down and shot.

Officials have denied reports of mass extermination and torture as being leftist propaganda designed to discredit the new government abroad.

U.S. Discoms Reports

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (Reuters).—U.S. officials in Chile have investigated allegations of mass executions and found no basis for the claims, a senior State Department official said today.

The official, Jack Kubiak, assistant secretary of state for Inter-American Affairs, added that two international Red Cross representatives and the foreign

press corps had spoken to political detainees and apparently received no information to substantiate charges of mass executions.

Mr. Kubiak was responding before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee to a statement by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., the chairman, expressing concern about the treatment of political prisoners following the military coup in Chile.

Dominican Leftist Who Held Envoy's Son May Stay in Paris

PARIS, Sept. 28 (AP).—French sources said today that Dominican leftist Manfredo Casado Villar probably will be granted political asylum here.

Mr. Casado, 39, a political refugee who gained passage out of the Dominican Republic by holding the Mexican ambassador's 12-year-old son hostage, was held briefly by police when he arrived

at Le Bourget Airport from Santo Domingo.

But French officials said his passport was in order and he was allowed to enter the country.

Mr. Casado arrived accompanied by Dominican journalist Virgilio Gomez Rodenas, who was his intermediary with the government in Santo Domingo.

Tey Hand Grenade

Mr. Casado held the son of Ambassador Francisco E. Garcia for 28 hours, at first threatening to blow up the youth with what was later found to be a toy hand grenade.

Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer agreed to permit Mr. Casado to go abroad and the child was released unharmed at the airport as the kidnaper boarded a flight for Madrid.

Spanish police put him on a plane for Paris.

Mr. Casado lived at the Mexican Embassy in Santo Domingo as a political refugee for more than a year because Dominican authorities refused to allow him to leave the country. He had been convicted of murder in absentia and sentenced to 30 years in prison. He was a member of the illegal Dominican Popular Movement.

Describing his stay in the Coghino Hospital in Naples as a "nightmare," June Chambers, a hospital bacteriologist, said in a front-page interview in the London Times today: "The whole place was covered in dirt and vomit and no attempt was made to clear it up. On no occasion in seven days did I see any of the staff wash their hands, even after touching patients."

She said the doctor's breath smelt strongly of brandy, even at midday. "There was no soap, towels or toilet paper and at no time were any patients, old or young, washed, fed or helped in any way by the staff. I did not see any beds changed and food was scarce."

Twenty-six persons died in the monthlong cholera epidemic.

Mrs. Chambers was quoted by the Times as saying patients had to eat with their fingers, and any food left over was thrown on the floor and left there. "I cannot stress enough that the hospital is the most filthy and disgusting place I have ever seen in my life. I am sure many people must have caught disease in the hospital after they were admitted because of the dirty conditions," she said.

Paris Cholera Case

PARIS, Sept. 28 (Reuters).—French health authorities have notified the World Health Organization that a 7-month-old girl is being treated for cholera in a Paris hospital. The girl and her parents returned earlier this month from Algeria.

The major rebel troops numbered about 1,500, while his battalion was down to 180.

In Saigon today, South Vietnamese officials walked out of a two-party Joint Military Team meeting to protest the overrunning of Plei Diering, a Central Highlands base 230 miles north of Saigon.

Military sources said helicopters carried 350 U.S.-trained troops into the area just before dawn Wednesday in a bid to recapture the isolated base, which fell to the Communists on Sept. 22.

U.S. to Pull Back B-52s

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP).—The Defense Department said today it was pulling back 15 B-52 bombers from Guam and reassigning them to the United States.

The reassignment would leave about 175 B-52s in Asia—50 in Thailand and the remainder at Andersen Air Force Base in Guam.

A spokesman also said that

the military coup in Chile in which Marxist President Salvador Allende died, Mr. Allende had nationalized ITT's telephone system in Chile.

ITT board Chairman Harold S. Geneen acknowledged in February that the firm offered the U.S. government \$1 million to try to block the election of Mr. Allende in 1970.

It was the first such blast in Manhattan since explosions in skyscrapers in the late 1960s and 1970. Police blamed the militant Weatherman faction of Students for a Democratic Society and other political radicals.

Two Arabs Seize Soviet Jews as Hostages

(Continued from Page 1)

ed the seriousness of his threat by gripping the pin of a hand grenade in his teeth.

Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, himself a Jew, summoned the ambassadors of Iraq, Libya, Lebanon and Egypt to an urgent meeting at the cabinet offices.

The chancellor also called a special cabinet meeting to consider what action the government should take.

This evening after hours of nonstop negotiations, food was taken to the guerrillas and their hostages at the airport.

Airport Director Paul Tiltsch said that two psychiatrists had been called in to try to persuade the Arabs to give up but had been unsuccessful.

The terrorists issued a type-written statement in which they styled themselves as "eagles of the Palestinian revolution." The statement said, in part: "We, the eagles of the Palestinian revolution, undertook this mission because . . . the immigration of

Soviet Jews represents a great danger for our cause. We have not wanted them in our country because we are murderers for the very nature but for the crimes committed by the Zionists.

"We did it because we have the right and the determination to fight the Zionists wherever we encounter them . . . It was not our first blow and it will not be the last. We will not be prevented from freeing our land by violence."

Police surrounded the van and cordoned off the airfield, which was closed to all traffic. Helicopters hovered over the scene as inbound flights were diverted to Graz in Southern Austria and to Frankfurt.

As the cabinet met, an army truck rushed a squad of sharpshooters to the brightly lit airport.

The interior minister had said earlier, in a television interview, that no action would be taken that might endanger the lives of the hostages.

The train with the remaining Jews went on to Vienna, arriving there nearly two hours behind schedule.



Luis Corvalan Lepe

Cosmonauts In Second Day Aboard Soyuz

Testing Controls Of New Spacecraft

MOSCOW, Sept. 28 (AP).—The Soviet Union's Soyuz-12 cosmonauts entered their second day in space today on a flight to test the controls of a new model of the spacecraft.

The two cosmonauts, the Russians' first men in space in 27 months, were sent aloft yesterday in what was scheduled as a two-day mission.

It is the first manned test of a modified Soyuz craft—the same basic spacecraft in which three Soviet cosmonauts were killed in June, 1971, when a hatch failed to close properly.

The Soviet Union is scheduled to join the United States in a 1975 space mission involving a linkup of the Soyuz and Apollo. After a series of space failures, the Russians are eager to demonstrate the reliability of the Soyuz.

American Visit

On Monday, 45 Americans, including astronaut Brig. Gen. Thomas P. Stafford and Capt. Eugene Cernan, will arrive in the Soviet Union to coordinate the 1975 joint flight.

The Russians have given only limited information on the Soyuz-12, but their reports mentioned "structural modifications" and said the mission includes comprehensive checking and testing of the improved flight systems.

In a story about the launch published today in the Communist party paper, Pravda, a journalist who witnessed the launch at the Baikonur space center on the Kazakhstan steppe, said the Soyuz-12 had been tested on the ground, "but the main test still lies ahead—in orbit."

The cosmonauts are Lt. Col. Vasiliy Lavarev, a test pilot and doctor, and flight engineer Oleg Makarov. Both making their first space flights.

Insurgents Capture 2 Outposts 7 Miles South of Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 28 (UPI).—Khmer Rouge insurgents yesterday overwhelmed government troops at two outposts seven miles south of here and sent the defenders fleeing, field reports said today.

Other government troops, protecting the outer ring of the Phnom Penh defense, were pushed back several hundred yards after battles 12 miles southeast of the capital, military sources said.

The reports said that the outposts of Ide Kraham and Spear Bak, each defended by about 30 troops, were evacuated just before dawn, after Communist attacks.

Maj. Chou Chan, a battalion commander responsible for both Highway-2 posts, said: "My troops are exhausted. For the past 20 days, we have had 20 killed, 120 wounded and some reinforcements provided by the high command have deserted."

The major rebel troops numbered about 1,500, while his battalion was down to 180.

In Saigon today, South Vietnamese officials walked out of a two-party Joint Military Team meeting to protest the overrunning of Plei Diering, a Central Highlands base 230 miles north of Saigon.

Military sources said helicopters carried 350 U.S.-trained troops into the area just before dawn Wednesday in a bid to recapture the isolated base, which fell to the Communists on Sept. 22.

U.S. to Pull Back B-52s

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP).—The Defense Department said today it was pulling back 15 B-52 bombers from Guam and reassigning them to the United States.

The reassignment would leave about 175 B-52s in Asia—50 in Thailand and the remainder at Andersen Air Force Base in Guam.

A spokesman also said that

the military coup in Chile in which Marxist President Salvador Allende died, Mr. Allende had nationalized ITT's telephone system in Chile.

ITT board Chairman Harold S. Geneen acknowledged in February that the firm offered the U.S. government \$1 million to try to block the election of Mr. Allende in 1970.

It was the first such blast in Manhattan since explosions in skyscrapers in the late 1960s and 1970. Police blamed the militant Weatherman faction of Students for a Democratic Society and other political radicals.

Two Arabs Seize Soviet Jews as Hostages

(Continued from Page 1)

ed the seriousness of his threat by gripping the pin of a hand grenade in his teeth.

Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, himself a Jew, summoned the ambassadors of Iraq, Libya, Lebanon and Egypt to an urgent meeting at the cabinet offices.

The chancellor also called a special cabinet meeting to consider what action the government should take.

This evening after hours of nonstop negotiations, food was taken to the guerrillas and their hostages at the airport.

Airport Director Paul Tiltsch said that two psychiatrists had been called in to try to persuade the Arabs to give up but had been unsuccessful.

The terrorists issued a type-written statement in which they styled themselves as "eagles of the Palestinian revolution." The statement said, in part: "We, the eagles of the Palestinian revolution, undertook this mission because . . . the immigration of

Soviet Jews represents a great danger for our cause. We have not wanted them in our country because we are murderers for the very nature but for the crimes committed by the Zionists.

"We did it because we have the right and the determination to fight the Zionists wherever we encounter them . . . It was not our first blow and it will not be the last. We will not be prevented from freeing our land by violence."

Police surrounded the van and cordoned off the airfield, which was closed to all traffic. Helicopters hovered over the scene as inbound flights were diverted to Graz in Southern Austria and to Frankfurt.

As the cabinet met, an army truck rushed a squad of sharpshooters to the brightly lit airport.

The interior minister had said earlier, in a television interview, that no action would be taken that might endanger the lives of the hostages.

The train with the remaining Jews went on to Vienna, arriving there nearly two hours behind schedule.



ANOTHER FIRST—Lt. Lorraine Kay Potter, 27, receiving her bars in the Pentagon on Thursday, thus becoming the first female chaplain in the U.S. Air Force. Pinning on her bars are Maj. Gen. Roy Terry, the chief Air Force chaplain and her mother.

Agnew Determined to Stay, Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

against Mr. Agnew if the case went to trial.

Mr. Petersen was quoted by Mr. Graham as saying: "We've got the evidence. We've got it."

On Aug. 6, the Vice-President issued a statement saying, "I am innocent of any wrongdoing . . . [and] I have confidence in the criminal justice system of the United States . . . and am equally confident my innocence will be affirmed."

Ne Longer Confident

The Vice-President is no longer confident in the "criminal justice system of the United States" as it has been interpreted by the U.S. prosecutors in Baltimore and by Mr. Petersen and others in the Criminal Division of the Justice Department. The "leaks" out of Baltimore and the Justice Department, he feels, have destroyed him before the evidence was even presented to the grand jury.

He resents the suggestions that he went back on his word, first expressing confidence in the courts and then turning away from them to the Congress. He "had" confidence in the "criminal justice system," he says, but then when it did not maintain the privacy of its investigation and "leaked" its unproved and even unheard charges against him, he felt he had been "betrayed" by the system and turned to the Congress for a fair and open hearing.

After the "leaks" to Mr. Graham and another leak two days later to the Washington Star-News, Mr. Agnew concluded that these leaks were not coming from minor characters on the periphery of the investigation, but from men close to the top of the Justice Department and, therefore, that the procedures before the grand jury would be "utterly poisonous."

Accordingly, he then turned to the House and appealed for an open hearing. He discussed this first in private with the leaders of his party and then approached Speaker Carl Albert and said he would welcome any kind of investigation, open and on television if the House so desired.

Mr. Agnew was not surprised that Rep. Albert refused to grant his appeal, but he did not regard this as final. He felt that the House would be more "sophisticated" about the charges being brought against him and that it would at least give him a chance to be judged in the open and not by "leaks" in the headlines.

Will Keep Trying

Having been turned down by the speaker for the time being, he will now move on to enjoin the grand jury from proceeding with its inquiry, although he understands that such a move is unprecedented and may not work. He will meantime keep trying for an open hearing before the House.

One reason why Mr. Agnew approached the speaker was that he felt it was far better to offer to appear publicly before a select committee of the House than to wait and be dragged to the bar of the House in an impeachment proceeding.

He had volunteered all his records, he had gone in with his "hands open" and he resented suggestions that he had tried to duck his problem by "plea bargaining" with the Justice Department.

He insists it was the Justice Department and not himself who had initiated the "plea bargaining." His view is that he was invited to plead guilty to some charges, but this, in his view, was a cop-out that would make him look guilty in the eyes of the public, and on this, he felt, there could be no compromise.

Mr. Agnew is obviously angry about Mr. Petersen and the Criminal Division of the Justice Department. He feels that they are on the defensive because, as he suspects, they did not turn up much evidence in the Watergate case that came out later in the Senate hearings, that they mishandled an important case about the appointment of Archibald Cox as special prosecutor under Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson and were now trying to make up for their losses at his expense.

The Vice-President is suspicious about all this and wants to get at the bottom of the "leaks" by Justice Department officials. He makes no charges against Mr. Richardson, although he wonders why Mr. Richardson has not been able to discover who was responsible for the "leaks" and why the people responsible have not been punished.

In fact, the Vice-President feels that he has been so damaged by the "leaks" that he hopes to be able to get depositions under oath from the people who may be responsible and if the evidence supports his own information about who is responsible, he is prepared to call publicly for their resignations.

Mr. Agnew is not critical of the President's handling of his case but is less sure about members of the President's staff. He says that the President has been cordial, friendly and has never pressed him to resign or even to take a single step he didn't want to take.

From time to time, the President was ambiguous and maybe less supportive than Mr. Agnew might have wished, but the President also had his problems. Politics, the Vice-President says, is sometimes a little ambiguous, which suggests that he may still retain a sense of humor, but he recognizes that how he deals with his legal problems could affect the President's legal problems, so he has nothing to say against Mr. Nixon.

Mr. Agnew does not discuss the "evidence" against him. Assistant Attorney General Petersen may feel that he has the "evidence" and that he has it "cold," but the plain fact is that Mr. Agnew merely knows the charges—that he is under investigation for taking kickbacks from builders and consultants in Baltimore and that he is charged by some people, including his "personal friends," of taking money and evading taxes.

Common Practice

He does not yet know what "evidence" is available to support these serious charges, but he is asking to face the facts in public. He concedes that it was common practice in Maryland and elsewhere to solicit campaign funds from contractors and to give government contracts to people who contributed to the party in power, if they had the ability to do the job. He feels this was standard practice with his predecessors in Maryland and with his successors, but it was not evidence of corruption.

Mr. Agnew recognizes that this system of political fund-raising may be wrong, even though it is common, and he is coming to the belief that maybe only through public financing of political campaigns can the dangers of corruption be removed and public confidence be restored.

But whatever past practice, he insists on a public investigation of whatever charges anybody wants to bring against him and expresses confidence that he will be cleared if he can get an open hearing.

Meanwhile, the Vice-President has personal problems. The pressure on his family is obvious. He was "bbling mad" at first, then melancholic, frustrated and sleepless, and during this time he sought the counsel of his friends. He talked about all the options before him and did mention "resignation" as one of them, but he says he never really considered resigning and once he had decided to "fight it out," he felt confident and even calm.

May Turn to Press

His appearance bears this out. He is making his case "now." If he cannot get his case out against the "leaks" against him or get an open hearing in the House, then he will, ironically, turn even to his old critics in the press. Meanwhile, he is surrounded by expensive lawyers and this is a problem.

The estimate is that his defense may cost as much as half a million dollars. He is now setting up a legal defense fund. He does not have personal finances to face the bills coming up. He regrets having bought a house last year, on which he took a \$100,000 mortgage, plus a \$30,000 loan. Also, he had invested in a condominium in St. Croix, where there have been some shootings, and that investment has gone bad.

So his defense fund will have three trustees, three law professors who will pass judgment on the propriety of the contributors and all the contributors will be identified publicly. This, he hopes, will see him through the long legal battle he expects.

He cannot "walk away" from this legal battle, he says. He guesses that despite many doubts, he really would have tried for the presidency in 1976, but this is obviously "all over" now. But the fight is not all over, he insists, but just beginning, for he has to clear himself and this is what he says he is determined to do.

about all this and wants to get at the bottom of the "leaks" by Justice Department officials. He makes no charges against Mr. Richardson, although he wonders why Mr. Richardson has not been able to discover who was responsible for the "leaks" and why the people responsible have not been punished.

In fact, the Vice-President feels that he has been so damaged by the "leaks" that he hopes to be able to get depositions under oath from the people who may be responsible and if the evidence supports his own information about who is responsible, he is prepared to call publicly for their resignations.

Mr. Agnew is not critical of the President's handling of his case but is less sure about members of the President's staff. He says that the President has been cordial, friendly and has never pressed him to resign or even to take a single step he didn't want to take.

From time to time, the President was ambiguous and maybe less supportive than Mr. Agnew might have wished, but the President also had his problems. Politics, the Vice-President says, is sometimes a little ambiguous, which suggests that he may still retain a sense of humor, but he recognizes that how he deals with his legal problems could affect the President's legal problems, so he has nothing to say against Mr. Nixon.

Mr. Agnew does not discuss the "evidence" against him. Assistant Attorney General Petersen may feel that he has the "evidence" and that he has it "cold," but the plain fact is that Mr. Agnew merely knows the charges—that he is under investigation for taking kickbacks from builders and consultants in Baltimore and that he is charged by some people, including his "personal friends," of taking money and evading taxes.

Common Practice

He does not yet know what "evidence" is available to support these serious charges, but he is asking to face the facts in public. He concedes that it was common practice in Maryland and elsewhere to solicit campaign funds from contractors and to give government contracts to people who contributed to the party in power, if they had the ability to do the job. He feels this was standard practice with his predecessors in Maryland and with his successors, but it was not evidence of corruption.

Mr. Agnew recognizes that this system of political fund-raising may be wrong, even though it is common, and he is coming to the belief that maybe only through public financing of political campaigns can the dangers of corruption be removed and public confidence be restored.

But whatever past practice, he insists on a public investigation of whatever charges anybody wants to bring against him and expresses confidence that he will be cleared if he can get an open hearing.

Meanwhile, the Vice-President has personal problems. The pressure on his family is obvious. He was "bbling mad" at first, then melancholic, frustrated and sleepless, and during this time he sought the counsel of his friends. He talked about all the options before him and did mention "resignation" as one of them, but he says he never really considered resigning and once he had decided to "fight it out," he felt confident and even calm.

May Turn to Press

His appearance bears this out. He is making his case "now." If he cannot get his case out against the "leaks" against him or get an open hearing in the House, then he will, ironically, turn even to his old critics in the press. Meanwhile, he is surrounded by expensive lawyers and this is a problem.

The estimate is that his defense may cost as much as half a million dollars. He is now setting up a legal defense fund. He does not have personal finances to face the bills coming up. He regrets having bought a house last year, on which he took a \$100,000 mortgage, plus a \$30,000 loan. Also, he had invested in a condominium in St. Croix, where there have been some shootings, and that investment has gone bad.

So his defense fund will have three trustees, three law professors who will pass judgment on the propriety of the contributors and all the contributors will be identified publicly. This, he hopes, will see him through the long legal battle he expects.

He cannot "walk away" from this legal battle, he says. He guesses that despite many doubts, he really would have tried for the presidency in 1976, but this is obviously "all over" now. But the fight is not all over, he insists, but just beginning, for he has to clear himself and this is what he says he is determined to do.

Mr. Agnew recognizes that this system of political fund-raising may be wrong, even though it is common, and he is coming to the belief that maybe only through public financing of political campaigns can the dangers of corruption be removed and public confidence be restored.

But whatever past practice, he insists on a public investigation of whatever charges anybody wants to bring against him and expresses confidence that he will be cleared if he can get an open hearing.

Meanwhile, the Vice-President has personal problems. The pressure on his family is obvious. He was "bbling mad" at first, then melancholic, frustrated and sleepless, and during this time he sought the counsel of his friends. He talked about all the options before him and did mention "resignation" as one of them, but he says he never really considered resigning and once he had decided to "fight it out," he felt confident and even calm.

May Turn to Press

His appearance bears this out. He is making his case "now." If he cannot get his case out against the "leaks" against him or get an open hearing in the House, then he will, ironically, turn even to his old critics in the press. Meanwhile, he is surrounded by expensive lawyers and this is a problem.

The estimate is that his defense may cost as much as half a million dollars. He is now setting up a legal defense fund. He does not have personal finances to face the bills coming up. He regrets having bought a house last year, on which he took a \$100,000 mortgage, plus a \$30,000 loan. Also, he had invested in a condominium in St. Croix, where there have been some shootings, and that investment has gone bad.

So his defense fund will have three trustees, three law professors who will pass judgment on the propriety of the contributors and all the contributors will be identified publicly. This, he hopes, will see him through the long legal battle he expects.

He cannot "walk away" from this legal battle, he says. He guesses that despite many doubts, he really would have tried for the presidency in 1976, but this is obviously "all over" now. But the fight is not all over, he insists, but just beginning, for he has to clear himself and this is what he says he is determined to do.

Mr. Agnew recognizes that this system of political fund-raising may be wrong, even though it is common, and he is coming to the belief that maybe only through public financing of political campaigns can the dangers of corruption be removed and public confidence be restored.

But whatever past practice, he insists on a public investigation of whatever charges anybody wants to bring against him and expresses confidence that he will be cleared if he can get an open hearing.

Meanwhile, the Vice-President has personal problems. The pressure on his family is obvious. He was "bbling mad" at first, then melancholic, frustrated and sleepless, and during this time he sought the counsel of his friends. He talked about all the options before him and did mention "resignation" as one of them, but he says he never really considered resigning and once he had decided to "fight it out," he felt confident and even calm.

May Turn to Press

His appearance bears this out. He is making his case "now." If he cannot get his case out against the "leaks" against him or get an open hearing in the House, then he will, ironically, turn even to his old critics in the press. Meanwhile, he is surrounded by expensive lawyers and this is a problem.

The estimate is that his defense may cost as much as half a million dollars. He is now setting up a legal defense fund. He does not have personal finances to face the bills coming up. He regrets having bought a house last year, on which he took a \$100,000 mortgage, plus a \$30,000 loan. Also, he had invested in a condominium in St. Croix, where there have been some shootings, and that investment has gone bad.

So his defense fund will have three trustees, three law professors who will pass judgment on the propriety of the contributors and all the contributors will be identified publicly. This, he hopes, will see him through the long legal battle he expects.

He cannot "walk away" from this legal battle, he says. He guesses that despite many doubts, he really would have tried for the presidency in 1976, but this is obviously "all over" now. But the fight is not all over, he insists, but just beginning, for he has to clear himself and this is what he says he is determined to do.

Senate Votes Overseas Cut In U.S. Forces

110,000-Man Slash Is Goal by End of '73

(Continued from Page 1)

phrey and Sen. Cranston emphasized that the smaller reduction proposed in their amendment could be achieved largely through the withdrawal of American troops in Asia and the Western Pacific.

The Humphrey-Cranston amendment, which would require that 40,000 men be withdrawn from overseas by mid-1974, did not specify the areas in which the reductions should be made. But Sen. Humphrey, who opposed the 40 percent reduction, said in a statement that "Asia and the Western Pacific, where there are 227,000 U.S. service members, are the logical places for us to begin sensible troop cuts which will not endanger our national security."

In advance of the adoption of the amendment, the Senate by voice vote accepted an amendment co-sponsored by Sen. Charles McC. Mathias Jr., D-Md., and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., reaffirming congressional support of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as "vital to the security of the United States" and calling upon the President to work out troop cuts in consultation with the NATO allies.

Other congressional action

● The Senate took the unusual step today of authorizing President Nixon to promote Vice-Adm. Rickover to the rank of full admiral.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., offered the authorization in another amendment to the procurement bill and it was adopted by voice vote with seven senators on the floor.

Sen. Jackson said Adm. Rickover, 73, who is on the retired list but still on active duty, deserved promotion because of his work on nuclear submarines.

● The Senate in yet another vote extended the President's authority to give Israel credits for buying weapons.

The proposal, also introduced by Sen. Jackson, passed without opposition on a voice vote after one minute of debate. Without approval by Congress, the credit authority would die Dec. 31.

● The Senate voted to block President Nixon's effort to delay pay raises for federal white collar workers and military personnel.

The 72-16 roll-call vote restores the Oct. 1 date for the raises, which Mr. Nixon had sought to postpone until Dec. 1 as an anti-inflation move.

10 Jews Are Detained In Moscow Protest

MOSCOW, Sept. 28 (AP).—Soviet police broke up a Jewish demonstration here today and detained 10 protesters who carried signs reading: "Vissas for Israel or Together We Go to France."

The 10 demonstrators gathered outside the entrance to the State Ministry of Internal Affairs to protest the government's refusal to permit them to leave for Israel. Jewish sources said the protesters had been denied emigration visas.

Late today, Jewish sources reported that four of the demonstrators had been given jail sentences of 10 to 15 days. Three other demonstrators were fined 20 rubles (\$28) each and the rest were released with a warning.

Three Quit, Four Join Cabinet in Denmark

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 28 (UPI).—Three Danish cabinet members resigned and four others



## Can't Supply Needy Nations

Food for Peace Restricted  
By Decreasing Grain Stocks

By Tim O'Brien

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (UPI).—Agriculture Department officials say that the 20-year-old Food for Peace program will be unable to satisfy the food and grain requirements of needy nations that have relied on the supplies for years.

A spokesman for the department said that from 1970 to 1972 the program funded the shipment of about 8 million or 9 million tons of foodstuffs and agricultural commodities annually. In fiscal 1973, the tonnage dropped by about 20 percent, and in fiscal 1974, it is expected to drop again by at least 30 percent and possibly by as much as 45 percent.

In its mid-1960 boom years, the Food for Peace program had annual budgets of about \$2 billion. In fiscal 1974, as in the last several years, only about \$1.3 billion will be spent.

The problem is less in the budget than in the decreasing stocks of available foodstuffs and the increasing prices of those commodities. An Agriculture Department official said it is unlikely that there will be enough food available to use this year's \$1-billion budget.

He said complaints already have come from previous recipients, as well as from a variety of voluntary organizations such as CARE and UNICEF, which distribute large quantities of the Food for Peace commodities.

The voluntary relief organizations are heavily dependent on Food for Peace. Last year, CARE received about \$85 million in food commodities under the program—80 percent of its total "food income." About 12 percent of all Food for Peace commodities go to the voluntary relief groups.

"We are in serious, very serious trouble," said Fred W. Devine, CARE deputy executive director. "There has been a bad breakdown in the food pipeline. We purchased no commodities in July and August, and very little will be bought in September."

CARE administers an ongoing program that feeds about 27 million pre-school and school children throughout the world.

## Foreign Sales

Mr. Devine attributed the problem to foreign food sales. "There is no outright grain shortage," he said. "We have had a bumper crop in the United States, more than enough to satisfy our own needs. But we are selling for huge profits to other nations—Japan, the Soviet Union and Europe. The ethic seems to be to sell and to sell to the needs of people."

"We've been asking the administration to put humanitarianism before foreign sales, but we're not getting very far. We'd like to see an amount, a relatively small amount in terms of production, set aside for feeding the hungry worldwide. It's not too much to ask."

Charles Sykes, director of CARE in India, said last week that the relief group will cut off all food shipments to India for the next nine months. In India alone, CARE feeds more than 15 million people daily.



Jens Otto Krag

Krag of Denmark  
Named EEC Aide  
In Washington

BRUSSELS, Sept. 28 (UPI).—The Common Market Executive Commission has nominated former Danish Premier Jens Otto Krag to become its representative in Washington, a market spokesman said today.

Mr. Krag's appointment as "chief of the delegation of the commission of the European communities to the U.S. government" will become final after the U.S. government has given its consent.

Mr. Krag, 59, was scheduled to succeed the former Italian career diplomat, Aldo-Mario Mazio, 66, who is retiring, Jan. 1.

The appointment of Mr. Krag is interpreted in EEC circles here as considerably enhancing the role of the Washington representative and giving the post more political weight. As such, it should be welcomed by the U.S. government, EEC officials said.

Russia Agrees to Lend India  
2 Million Tons of Food Grains

NEW DELHI, Sept. 28 (AP).—The Soviet Union, which made history's largest food grain purchase last year because of shortages, is lending India two million tons of grain, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government announced today.

Food Secretary G.C.I. Joneja said that Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev told Mrs. Gandhi in a letter that he was offering the loan because of Moscow's "aspirations to develop friendly Soviet-Indian relations."

Mrs. Gandhi accepted and conveyed India's "warm appreciation of this friendly gesture" to Mr. Brezhnev and the Soviet government, Mr. Joneja said. He did not disclose the manner or timing of repayment.

The food secretary said the two million tons, plus more than two million tons bought in the

United States and elsewhere, would tide India over until the next local crop is harvested in November.

The Russians bought 16 million tons of grain from the United States last year for \$1 billion. They are lending Bangladesh a few hundred thousand tons on an emergency basis similar to the Indian deal announced today.

In Washington, a spokesman at the Agriculture Department said the Soviet grain shipments to India did not come as a great surprise.

"We have been expecting the Soviets to export some grain, and this will ease the world situation. In this regard, it's helpful," said Richard E. Bell, deputy assistant secretary for international affairs and commodity programs.

Mr. Bell said it also means that the Soviet grain crop apparently is coming along well this year. He said he did not know the quantities of specific grain but assumed it includes mostly wheat and some rice.

Asked if there appeared to be anything unusual about the Soviet shipments to India in view of large grain orders in the United States last year, Mr. Bell said that Russia has been an exporter as well as an importer for many years.

He said that the Russians are continuing to buy U.S. grain, including approximately 3.5 million tons of wheat from the United States during 1973-74.



United Press International

## A Proposal for New York's Commuters

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP).—A British military Hovercraft zipped around upper New York Bay yesterday (photo above) in an attempt to demonstrate that the air-cushion-type boat could help in getting New York's thousands of commuters to work and back home again.

Charles Leedham, city marine and aviation commissioner, announced, "The major thing we're out here to show is to demonstrate that the Hovercraft is not a Buck Rogers science-fiction device."

Mr. Leedham said he envisioned a fleet of

Hovercraft providing fast, economical transportation between Manhattan and points in New Jersey, Connecticut, New York State and Long Island, where many Manhattan workers live.

"It's fast, it's civilized, it's fantastic," Mr. Leedham said of the EEV, which could transport 70 commuters, although it is outfitted now to transport 10 British soldiers and their equipment.

The Hovercraft is capable of 75 knots. The craft has visited a number of East Coast cities in the past two months. It is to be in the New York area for a week to demonstrate its possibilities.

## Finding Is Hailed

Protein-Rich Sorghum Strain  
Reported by U.S. Scientists

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (UPI).

In what federal officials today called "a gift of life," a Purdue University team has learned to upgrade the protein content of sorghum—a basic food of 300 million of the world's poorest, most protein-deficient people.

By screening 10,000 varieties of this grain, some of them known as "broomcorn," the Purdue scientists have discovered two Ethiopian strains rich in an essential, protein-making chemical that other sorghums lack.

Within three to five years, they estimated at a news conference called by the Agency for International Development (AID), plant breeders should be able to cross-breed and "start providing new super sorghums incorporating the Ethiopian plant gene that makes the difference."

In protein-hungry Asia and Africa, sorghum is often the only grain that will grow in arid soils. But the new varieties can also be used by U.S. growers, who raise sorghum as an animal feed. This will result in putting meat on cattle faster and cheaper.

## Malnutrition Dwarfism

In the poor countries, AID Administrator John A. Hannah said, the discovery's meaning can be measured against such statistics as child death rates which are up to 60 times greater than those of the United States. In rural India, 80 percent of the pre-school children show malnutrition dwarfism, and those who live often suffer life-long physical and mental retardation.

The Purdue work was described by both Mr. Hannah and Dr. Woods Thomas, Purdue's director of international education and research, as "a scientific achievement of the first magnitude."

Purdue's Dr. John Axtell said the new sorghums should be developed in time to help meet a new crisis in the 1980s, when many scientists believe expanding populations could so swamp food supply that widespread starvation would seem inevitable.

Dr. Axtell is project director of the Purdue team. AID, Mr. Hannah said, picked Purdue to get a \$1.7-million sorghum research contract because of its scientists' work on what is called "high lysine" corn. Sorghum, too, is a plant that needs lysine.

It is the world's fourth most

important cereal crop, after wheat, rice and corn. Its trouble, Mr. Hannah said, is that "it is not a very good food—it may fill bellies but does not provide nutritive quality."

This is because all proteins are made of a series of chemicals called amino acids, of which lysine is one, and the protein in a food lacking lysine will be only incompletely absorbed in the body. Most will just be excreted.

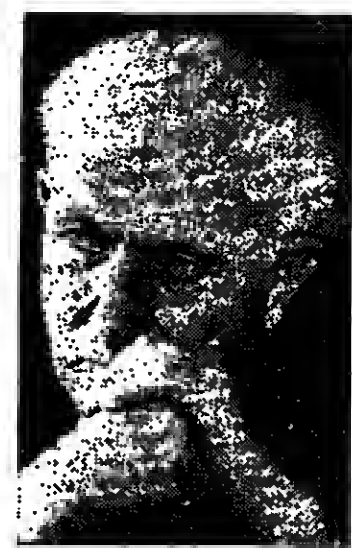
Hashish Damages Body Cells,  
U.S. Research Group Finds

GENEVA, Sept. 28 (AP).—Habitual hashish smokers age prematurely and become more vulnerable to cancer and other diseases, the head of a Columbia University research group told an international congress on therapeutics in Geneva.

Prof. Gabriel G. Nahas, pharmaceutical expert of the university, said his team found that the active agent in hashish causes serious damage to body cells. After two years of smoking hashish three times a week, the damage may be irreparable, he said.

Prof. Nahas said his team tested a group of 33 hashish users with an average age of 32 years in the therapeutic center of Columbia University.

The scientists found that after



John Hannah

one year the users' immunity defenses were reduced by 60 percent. Their body cells were no longer capable of reproducing at normal rate and they were as exhausted as much older people.

Prof. Nahas reported that tests revealed that the active hashish agent—tetrahydrocannabinol—enters the body cells and with repeated smoking begins destroying the inherent nucleic acid DNA, often called the building block of all life.

Recent research has shown that DNA determines the cells and the cell organism's characteristics, including such things as shape, size and color. DNA destruction is held responsible for aging and lowers defenses against all metabolic diseases, including cancer, the scientist explained.

He said the team thus concluded it is wrong to consider hashish a soft drug.

Prof. Nahas, who named his fellow researchers on the university team as Nicole Such-Pouch, Jean-Pierre Armand and Akira Morishima, delivered his report at the meeting's closing session yesterday. Part of the findings were published by a Geneva afternoon paper.

Asked to comment, experts of the UN World Health Organization in Geneva said research thus far has revealed the cell-destroying effect of hashish in animals, but never before in man.

Prof. Nahas also reported his team conducted similar tests with a large number of rats and found that the active hashish agent started destroying their cells in the same way after 10 weeks of three injections of five milligrams of tetrahydrocannabinol a week.

## Teamsters, Chavez Farm Union in Accord

By Harry Bernstein  
and Franck del Olmo

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 28.—An agreement was reached yesterday on a peace treaty ending the confrontation between the Teamsters Union and Cesar Chavez's United Farm Workers of America.

The agreement provided that the Teamsters would rescind most of the contracts they have signed with growers covering field workers, and the UFW eventually would have jurisdiction over all field workers. The Teamsters would retain jurisdiction in related nonfield operations, such as canneries.

AFL-CIO President George Meany and Teamsters President Frank Fitzsimmons issued a joint statement confirming a tentative agreement but would not disclose details until their lawyers had had a chance to examine the language.

The Teamsters' and Farm Workers' unions have been fighting for almost 10 years, except

for two brief truce periods in 1967 and 1970, which ended when each side accused the other of violating an agreement.

The current round of peace talks began in July, and after a series of failures, resumed again three days ago in Washington.

Officially, an AFL-CIO spokesman said only that "the parties have made progress toward a resolution of the issues. The AFL-CIO and Teamster negotiators will report back to their principals and we expect an announcement Friday."

One high union official, who asked that his name not be used, said: "This is the beginning. If it works as we believe it will, within six months you'll see joint picket lines of Teamsters and Farm Workers' union people."

Still, the peace treaty does not mean the Farm Workers' battles were over because the growers—farm owners or managers—have shown no signs that they will accept the Chavez union without a struggle.

The growers are expected to

protest terms of the peace treaty and insist that the Teamsters cannot legally cancel their contracts.

But AFL-CIO and Teamster officials say there is nothing the growers can do to force the Teamsters to maintain the contracts.

"They will be only meaningless pieces of paper," one official said. "There are two differences between agreements reached in 1970 and the current one: 1. This time the Teamsters said they would immediately rescind the disputed contracts with the growers and 'disavow further representation of the workers' involved. The last agreement left the contracts intact unless the UFW managed to persuade the growers to drop the Teamster agreements."

2. There was only a vague method of enforcing the 1970 agreement, which left it up to the parties involved to submit any differences to a special committee of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops.

Los Angeles Times.

## More Efficient Model Reported

## Windmills as New Power Source

GENEVA, Sept. 28 (UPI).—A team of scientists has developed a type of windmill which they believe will ease the world's energy crisis.

One of the windmills is already working and can supply enough electricity for five family homes, including heating.

"The old protest against windmills as a means of producing electricity—that they stop if there is no wind—is not really valid," said Walter Schoenball, a 45-year-old West German from Paderborn who heads the "Geneva Group of Scientists."

"Weather statistics show that in most parts of the world there are only three days a month, on average, without any wind at all. And, in any case, the power generated on windy days can be stored," Mr. Schoenball said.

For Remote Areas  
Mr. Schoenball, a population expert with the United Nations in Geneva, is confident that the new windmill is perfect for supplying energy to remote districts and villages far from urban electricity sources.

Old-fashioned windmills trapped a maximum of 30 percent of the wind, he said. "Our windmill makes use of 70 percent of available wind and even as much as 80 percent."

Mr. Schoenball called on engineering friends to help develop and build the windmill. The generator was designed by Prof. Marcel Jullien, a physicist at the University of Geneva. The electronics system was the work of Jacques Dufournaud of Paris University. The rotary blades were designed and built by Hans Gsell, a German engineer in Solingen and the hubwheel was made by Maurice Schindler, head of a Geneva engineering firm.

The world population increases by 80 million people a year and there will be 6.5 billion people in the world by the year 2000," Mr. Schoenball said.

"The world's supplies of coal, oil and natural gas will be exhausted within the foreseeable future. Oil in particular will disappear from the earth's upper crust between 1980 and 2000."

Mr. Schoenball believes nuclear energy from fast-breeder reactors will not be available for 20 years at least and that by 1980 only 4 percent of world energy needs will be supplied by reactors.

The group's windmill, called the Noah Wind Rotor, has two rotary blades, each 11 meters long—which is just short of the 12-meter height of the entire windmill.

The blades run in opposite directions and the generator is placed between them in a central hub.

In this way, the higher relative speed between the rotors can

be fully utilized in turning the wind into electric power," Mr. Schoenball explained.

The blades, he said, were based on a Danish design dating back to 1928. The Danish windmill, however, trapped only 30 percent of the wind. The Geneva group's windmill can trap up to

80 percent with the additional second rotor.

Mr. Schoenball said his group is not interested in making large profits out of the windmill, one of which costs approximately \$50,000.

"Whatever we make will go back into research," he said.

Court Rules That N.Y. Voting Data  
Also Must Be Printed in Spanish

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (NYT).—A Federal District judge here ordered the city's Board of Elections to run the election on Nov. 6 with all amendments, propositions and voting instructions printed in Spanish as well as English.

The ruling was handed down yesterday by Judge Charles E. Stewart Jr., who also directed the Board of Elections to assign translators at all polling places in areas where the 1970 census showed 5 percent or more Spanish-speaking residents.

The order was contained in a preliminary injunction issued by Judge Stewart to avoid "irreparable damage" to Spanish-speaking voters, who in this city are mainly Puerto Ricans.

3 Didn't Speak English  
The Puerto Rican Legal Defense & Education Fund filed suit on Sept. 15 on behalf of three residents who were born in Puerto Rico and who did not speak or read English. The lawsuit charged the Board of Elections with violating the rights of Puerto Rican voters. In February, the fund filed and won a similar lawsuit involving the city's school-board elections.

In ruling in favor of the plaintiffs, the court stated that "the conduct of an election in English only violates plaintiffs' rights under the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the Voting Rights Amendments of 1970 which enforce the 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and the Civil Rights Act of 1971."

The plaintiffs' suit noted that the 1970 census had found that there were more than 800,000 U.S. citizens of Puerto Rican birth or parentage residing in New York City; almost three-fourths of whom, it was said, speak Spanish as their primary language. "Thousands upon thousands of such persons neither speak, read, write or comprehend English," it said.

New Orleans DA Garrison  
Acquitted on Bribery Charges

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 28 (AP).—District Attorney Jim Garrison was acquitted by a federal jury yesterday on charges of taking bribes to protect gambling interests.

Mr. Garrison called it a vindication of his claim that he was framed as a bribe taker for his role in the 1963 assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Mr. Garrison said that he had carried four \$1,000 payoffs to the district attorney, with each visit closely watched by Internal Revenue Service agents.

ing him to take the witness stand and be cross-examined. Mr. Gallagheer said of the verdict: "We thought we had an airtight case."

Much of the U.S. case was based on what the prosecution called secretly recorded conversations between Mr. Garrison and a man he considered his best friend, Pershing Gervais.

Mr. Gervais said that he had carried four \$1,000 payoffs to the district attorney, with each visit closely watched by Internal Revenue Service agents.

U.S. Attorney Gerald Callaghan, saying the prosecution was stunned by the verdict, declared that Mr. Garrison's claim was "ridiculous and ludicrous and he knows it."

The jury of nine men and three women deliberated 15 hours after a six-week trial. During the six weeks, Mr. Garrison, 52, used recesses and lunch breaks to campaign in his continuing bid for election to a fourth term.

Two men on trial with Mr. Garrison, pinball machine company executives John A. Callery, 63, and Robert Nims, 46, also were acquitted.

## Defended Himself

Mr. Garrison acted as his own defense counsel after his two attorneys withdrew, citing differences of opinion on how the defense should be conducted. However, they were among the spectators during the trial and rejoined Mr. Garrison at the defense table before the verdict was read.

Mr. Garrison's tactic of defending himself gave him opportunity to address the jury without fore-

FROM ANTWERP BELGIUM

the  
**DIAMOND**  
for you

Now buy a Diamond at better than wholesale prices from a leading first source firm located at the Diamond center of the world. Finest quality Diamonds at tremendous savings to you. Buy a Diamond for someone you love, gifts, investment or personal use! Write for free brochure or visit.

**INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND SALES**  
51, Juvenciestraat  
Antwerp — Belgium  
tel: 03/31.52.05

ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED

Break away with  
CAMEL  
FILTER...

... for choice quality tobacco and real smoking pleasure in a filter cigarette.

CINEMA

CLUNY-ECOLE 69 Rue des Noies, 933.30.12

EXCLUSIVE IN PARIS

**ROMEO & JULIETTE**  
Original Version  
by ZEFFIRELLI

Continually from 3 p.m. to midnight. Midnight performance Fri. & Sat.

in english  
FRANCE ELYSÉES - ARLEQUIN

Sophia Loren · Peter O'Toole  
in  
**"Man of La Mancha"**  
United Artists



## Monetary Deadlock

This year's annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Nairobi was to have marked the end of the first stage in the creation of a new world monetary system. But instead of agreeing on basic principles, the conference has disclosed a fundamental deadlock between the United States, on one side, and the Europeans, Japanese and most other nations, on the other.

The conflict is over two major issues. The first concerns the so-called "adjustment process." The United States is determined to build a system sufficiently objective in its rules and sufficiently strong in their application that governments will change their exchange rates or take other corrective action whenever their currencies get out of line with their real market value. Other countries give general assent to the principle of flexibility but are putting up stiff resistance to any "objective indicators" of imbalance and to strong international pressures to put corrective action into effect.

The second basic cause of the deadlock is over "convertibility"—especially the willingness of the United States to agree to convert dollars held by foreign governments into other reserve assets. The Europeans, led by France, are determined to end the so-called "dollar standard" which has enabled the United States to settle its payments deficits with dollars.

The Europeans feel this has given the United States a free ride in financing deficits caused by its excessive foreign investment and military activities. They see it as a major cause of world inflation. The United States is willing to accept the principle of convertibility, but resists accepting obligations for which it currently lacks the monetary reserves. It insists that, even in the future, convertibility must be coupled with an adjustment process that will not cause its balance of payments to deteriorate.

rate as to cause another collapse of the world monetary system.

The finance ministers, central bankers and economic technicians have been incapable of solving these basic issues. The deadlock can be broken only by political leaders—but thus far the political will has been lacking.

Both sides to the dispute apparently feel that with time their bargaining position will improve. The Europeans seem to believe that, as the dollar recovers strength, the United States will accept convertibility obligations more in line with their desires. But the U.S. government thinks that, as the dollar gains, dollar convertibility will be less of an issue—and other countries will be willing to accept principles of flexibility and international discipline closer to the American design. Curiously enough, both sides are basing their hopes on the same optimistic assumption about an improving U.S. balance of payments.

The tendency to live with the present deadlock is increased by recognition that the existing floating arrangements are working tolerably well. Those fair-weather conditions could change, however, and past progress toward a more open trading and investment world could be wrecked, if a more stable and flexible monetary system failed to materialize. The July 31, 1974, deadline for final agreement on the outlines of a new monetary system was obviously set in Nairobi without much conviction. Political leaders should nevertheless take that deadline seriously and clear the way for a resolution of the key issues.

The United States can give more on convertibility if it gets the flexible adjustment process it seeks; and the Europeans should have learned from the collapse of the Bretton Woods system that exchange-rate flexibility is not just a U.S. objective but a necessity for a healthy and stable international monetary system.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Brezhnev and Peking

Recent statements by Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev indicate the Kremlin's growing concern over Peking's rapidly changing status in the world community. Speaking in Tashkent this week, Mr. Brezhnev openly chided those independent nations which are intent on seeking friendly relations with both Peking and Moscow. In view of the recent visit to China by French President Pompidou, there can be little doubt that France, which has long enjoyed friendly relations with Moscow, was on the Communist party chief's mind.

There were other hints in the Tashkent speech that the Kremlin is concerned over Peking's success in ending its diplomatic isolation. Mr. Brezhnev revealed that the Soviet Union had offered China a nonaggression pact last June—at about the time he was leaving for his visit to Washington—but that Peking had ignored the overture.

Apparently the Soviet leader expected this sequence of events to be accepted as proof of Moscow's conciliatory attitude in the Sino-Soviet rift. Observers outside Mr. Brezhnev's controlled information orbit, however, are aware that the Soviet military build-up along the Chinese border may provide a basis for Chinese concern.

Peking could moreover not easily overlook the fact that Czechoslovakia had abundant legal grounds in 1968 to feel safe from Soviet invasion. When Russian troops marched into Prague, Soviet media proclaimed the doctrine that Moscow has the right to invade any Socialist country whose internal policies the Kremlin considers dangerous. As long as they live under the shadow of that doctrine, the Chinese are likely to require more than the promise of a non-aggression treaty.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### The News From Chile

The news from Chile gets worse... there is little room for doubt that this is the bloodiest political upheaval Latin America has seen since the Mexican revolution. To which must be added the cheap attempts to blacken the late president's private life, the ransacking of private houses (including that of the poet Pablo Neruda only days before his death from cancer) and the bonfires of "Marxist" books.

That a country so recently a model of democracy and moderation should be reduced to this situation is deeply distressing, even to those who live in a different hemisphere. Mr. Allende himself, however good his intentions, bears a large share of responsibility for the present state of affairs. His policies produced a polarization of Chilean opinion into two camps so intensively hostile to each other that a violent denouement of some sort was inevitable. But objectively, the coup d'état was not a surprising outcome of the situation which Allende had got the country into. The European left should reflect on that before adopting him too uncritically as its martyr.

—From the Times (London).

### U.S.-European Ties

It is now over five months since Mr. Kissinger called for a revitalized Atlantic relationship based on a new Atlantic charter. Since that time, until just recently, the European response, with the notable exception of Bonn, seemed almost calculated to downgrade Mr. Kissinger's initiatives and discourage the Americans from pursuing it.

Mr. Kissinger hinted that Mr. Nixon's trip to Europe might be postponed. The trip would take place when both sides were ready to sign "documents which will have some historical significance." It is obvious that documents of that kind do not yet exist, even in tentative form.

Mr. Pompidou gave a pretty broad hint of why this is so in his press conference this week. The Nine must agree, he said. In other words, at present, the Nine do not agree. This is deplorable. It would be lamentably shortsighted if Europe were to allow the American desire to codify a new transatlantic relationship to wither on the vine merely because the Nine have not got the energy to produce a joint response which rises to the occasion.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

President Georges Pompidou's press conference this week provides the most spectacular response to the rumors—more or less self-serving—that were spread about the president's health. Here is something that should cut short so many insinuations, on so many subjects, conscious or unconscious, whispered or shouted. The echoes of those rumors could only gear up the campaign prematurely launched towards an eventual succession to the state's top post. Will not this performance have the result of stopping—at least for a time—the political intrigues that were spinning in the political parties' nerve centers, in the majority parties as well as in the opposition? This would already be one positive result.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 29, 1898

WASHINGTON, D.C.—President McKinley received some valuable information from Manila yesterday regarding the Philippines. Maj. Gen. R.V. Green arrived bearing official reports from General Merritt and Admiral Dewey. General Green declined to discuss the reports but said that in his unofficial opinion the United States government must take the whole of the Philippines or none at all.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 29, 1923

BERLIN—Germany is still faced with a grave danger despite the fact that the long-heralded Nationalist revolution in Bavaria, with the threat of civil war to follow, is now doomed to failure through the sheer inability of the conspiring forces to agree. The center of the trouble, where most of the trouble-makers are, is Munich. The forces of Herr A. Hitler seem to be the strongest and the loudest.



'Maybe They Can Ask the Astronauts How to Bring Things Out of Orbit'

## Edging Toward the Right

By C. L. Salzberger

HONOLULU.—The moon controls tidal flows on this planet but no one has yet calculated what governs cyclical changes in world politics. Nevertheless, just as the past decade saw global gains in various leftward-trending movements around the earth, the present one sees an edging toward the right.

A few years ago Socialist, Communist, radical or liberal groups in various countries improved their positions at the expense of conservative factions. Now there seems to be a reaction in the other direction.

The most extreme and therefore dangerous change has been in South America where democratic, Socialist and liberal parties have all suffered. Military dictatorships of either ultra-rightists or pretended leftists (as in Peru) have ousted normal democracies and now we see a threat to normal freedoms in neo-Fascist Argentina and in junta-controlled Chile.

### Brandt's Troubles

Elsewhere, the last two U.S. elections showed a preference for relative conservatism. Willy Brandt's Social-Democratic triumph in West Germany now faces mounting trouble. In June 1970, Britain's Tories surprised many observers by ousting a Labor government. The Italian Christian Democrats staged a minor resurgence in 1972 and last March France's Gaullist coalition maintained a parliamentary majority against the most dynamic Popular Front alliance that country had seen in two generations.

The latest reflection of this pattern has been in Scandinavia. Norway's Labor party suffered its worst election setback in 43 years. The Social Democrats in Denmark scrapped back to power by a hair's breadth only with People's party aid. And in Sweden there is a complete stand-off between the Social Democrats and the right-wing opposition, the nearest thing to a Socialist defeat since 1932.

In Africa, Nasser's "Arab socialism" has been replaced by a more relaxed Egyptian regime. Algeria has moved toward a pragmatic policy and sub-Saharan states are for the most part not

virtually concerned with ideology. In the Middle East there is an apparent resurgence of conservative elements at the expense of pro-Soviet or Marxist factions.

Only in East Asia has the left made some progress but in each case there have been special factors. Thus, India relied on a de facto alliance with Russia to win its war with Pakistan; and Communism gained in Indochina because of U.S. policy changes. Nevertheless, from Iran to Indonesia and the Philippines, the right is ascendant.

### Sino-Soviet Rift

This contemporary phenomenon probably stems from two sources: The growing Sino-Soviet rift which divides Communist political impulses, and realization that welfare state systems are costly to maintain in democratic societies.

The cold war between the Marxist giants placed their adherents abroad in a position of direct rivalry instead of political alliance. It has also tended to encourage less dramatically revolutionary elements inside China and Russia.

China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was followed by a new foreign policy featuring closer relations with the United States, Japan and Western Europe. Simultaneously in the Soviet Union, there has been an effort to re-freeze the post-Stalin thaw.

The latter phase damaged the position of Communist parties in democratic lands just as they were attempting to elaborate Popular Front coalitions with Socialist and left-democratic groups.

At the same time many countries have discovered that there are economic limits to the pace of social advance. Olof Palme, the Swedish premier, who now has to balance on a leadership tightrope, once told me: "Sweden is far from being a Socialist country but in important aspects we have changed society. We have built up welfare, housing, labor unions, education."

This is undoubtedly true but the price of improvement stimulated discontent. There was increased dissatisfaction with the highly centralized and expensive

administrative structure. Sweden's disengagement was relatively limited, as indicated by the fact that Palme managed to hang on, but it represented an important trend.

In an infinitely more explosive way, one saw similar resentment at welfare state systems attempted in two democratic lands, Uruguay and Chile. Each slipped into economic swamps and political chaos that produced military take-overs.

One may hope extreme reactionary aspects of the present rightist tide will be of limited duration and will culminate in the kind of moderation that is, for example, familiar to Britain, Scandinavia and the United States. There, compromise habitually tries to incorporate what is good and discard what is bad from past systems.

Nevertheless, a rightward trend of the mid-70s is evident. Unless its own extremist aspects can be restrained the ultimate consequences in many lands could prove unpleasant.

## The Chilean Refugees

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—I do not believe the American couple who, landing in Miami, claim to have witnessed "four or five hundred" executions in the National Stadium in Santiago, where many of the political prisoners have been held by the junta. For one thing, the story (denied, by the way, as "baseless" by the general) is inherently implausible. If the junta had decided on an In-donesian-style massacre, a) we'd have heard about it from other sources; b) the American couple would probably not have lived to tell the tale. For another, the lady and gentleman in question smell very much like lefties doing their professional duty.

The professional duty of all lefties, the world over, is to say everything they can think to say to discredit the Chilean counter-revolutionaries. Their concern for the truth in maximizing the evil of counter-revolutionaries is no greater than their traditional concern for minimizing the evil of revolutionaries. To this day I have never heard of one left-winger who has declined to shake the hand, if proffered, of Chou En-lai, or Mao Tse-tung, concerning whom it is not alleged that they executed four or five hundred people, but documented that they executed their countrymen by the millions.

One hopes for compassion in Chile, but there is a humanly plausible middle way between executing the political prisoners, and returning them by private jets to Mexico City or Cuba there to receive ticker-tape parades. It is the goal of the international left community to make revolution absolutely safe. It is a wonder that they have not amended the UN Declaration on Human Rights so as to include this freedom, though perhaps the reason is that it would suffer the same fate as the other rights enumerated in that forlorn document.

It should be stressed that the so-called democratic socialism in Chile was a substantial fraud. The London Economist in its recent issue details some of the trans-

gressions of Salvador Allende against his yamned democracy.

Allende's followers included simple ideological brigands, who swept into small, orderly private farms and homes, and took them over. Allende's legions included trained revolutionaries from other countries, who used muscle to intimidate and steal. Allende's press was as vituperative as any in the world, stimulating base appetites, profaning freedom, bullying professors and journalists who resisted it.

It is implausible that those who in the mid-1950s welcomed the military revolt against Juan Peron, who was elected by a majority greatly exceeding that which voted for Salvador Allende, should now regret the overthrow of Allende. Peron had taken to demanding to authorize the prosecution of the persecution of journalists, enemies. He had gutted the Argentinean economy, which has not yet returned to the pre-Peron rank among Latin American economies.

Allende spread a Barmedick banquet among his people, offering everybody everything. The laws of nature quickly overtook him, and everyone's cupboard was bare, and the country was taken along the road to Weimar, while Allende, between speeches, boozed and debauched, in his regal quarters, with Faroukian devotion:

finally interrupted by his patient colonel.

The American people are a forgiving lot, by and large, and one hopes it will always be so. But we have never had 300 percent inflation in one year, at the mercy of a government that refused to interfere with systematic private plunder. That brought in and cuddled revolutionaries from all over the world, that bullied the loyal opposition and squandered the patrimony. It is not absolutely obvious to me exactly how, having overthrown such a regime, we would deal with the principal mischief-makers. It is altogether conceivable to me that Judge Sirica would put some of them in jail for perhaps 60, or even 80, days.

It is no less true for being a commonplace, that always, everywhere, people prefer an authoritarian government to chaos. There is no reason why Chile should have proved an exception to this rule. There is a heavy penance exacted of those who treat democracy frivolously. The Greeks are paying that price, as are the Brazilians, Portugal and Spain have paid for it over a generation of time. Democracy is a fragile institution, and people who are careless with it should simply not be surprised if, having convulsed their countries, they are themselves inconvenienced.



## Obituaries

Samuel Flagg Bemis, 81,  
U.S. Diplomatic Historian

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 28 (UPI)—Samuel Flagg Bemis, 81, twice a Pulitzer Prize winner and a leading authority on the diplomatic history of the United States, died here yesterday after a long illness.

He had lived here since his retirement in 1960 as Sterling professor of diplomatic history and inter-American relations at Yale University.

Mr. Bemis won his first Pulitzer in 1927 for his book, "Pinckney's Treaty: A Study of America's Disadvantage From Europe's Disadvantage." His second was in 1950 for "John Quincy Adams and the Foundations of American Foreign Policy."

Reviewing that work in The New York Times, Adrienne Koch—herself an Adams scholar—called it "The work of a historian's historian."

Adams was known as "Old Man Eloquent" and the same name was applied to his biographer by affectionate colleagues of Mr. Bemis. They also sometimes called him "American Flagg" because of the historian's staunch patriotism. "I wouldn't want to be called by any other flag," Mr. Bemis would reply.

In an honorary doctorate presented to the historian in 1968, Yale cited his "perdurable wisdom" and his writings "in the grand style" which "tell the story of America's evolution in world affairs and record the blessings of liberty and independence."

Bacon Field Chow  
BALTIMORE, Sept. 28 (UPI)—Bacon Field Chow, 63, a professor of biochemistry at the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, who in 1956 was credited with helping to isolate for the first time in pure form one of the substances known as antibodies, died yesterday at Johns Hopkins Hospital.

At the time, Prof. Chow and his associate in the work, Dr. Hsien Wu, were faculty members of Peking Union Medical College. Their findings paved the way for the treatment of many bacterial diseases.

Prof. Chow, who specialized in nutrition, was noted also for his studies of the effects of diet on a mother's offspring.

Prof. Chow was born in Poochow in 1909 and came to this country in 1926 under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation. He received a BS from the University of Illinois in 1929 and a PhD in organic chemistry from Harvard in 1932.

## George Karger

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (UPI)—George Karger, 71, a retired photographer whose fashion and theater pictures often appeared in Vogue and Life magazines some years ago, died yesterday.

Mr. Karger was a son of a Berlin banker and was trained to be a banker. On the rise of Nazism, he went to the United States and turned to his photographic hobby into his profession. Working through the Pix agency, he soon was a regular contributor to the magazines of the period.

Col. Harold R. Turner  
EL PASO, Texas, Sept. 28 (AP)—Col. Harold R. Turner, 75, the first commander of the White Sands Missile Range, died yesterday.

He commanded the range in 1945-47 during the time when German scientists began experiments with V-2 rockets captured during World War II.

Edwardo Zuleta Angel  
MIAMI, Sept. 28 (AP)—Edwardo Zuleta Angel, 74, a former Colombian foreign minister and diplomat who presided at the first United Nations General Assembly in London, died yesterday.

He was president of the UN Preparatory Commission and a former ambassador to the United States.

Jules Podell  
NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP)—Jules Podell, 74, founder and owner of the famed Copacabana nightclub in Manhattan, died yesterday.



Fernand Raynaud

French Comedian  
F. Raynaud, 47,  
Dies in Car Crash

PARIS, France, Sept. 28 (AP)—Fernand Raynaud, 47, one of France's leading stage and film comedians, was killed in a car accident near this central French town today.

Mr. Raynaud was alone at the wheel of his Rolls-Royce when it skidded on a wet road and crashed into a cemetery wall.

He was equally at home in the music hall, classic theater, films, and on radio. But he was particularly noted for his comic sketches.

His best sketches passed into French folklore. Anyone troubled by France's notoriously difficult telephone system automatically calls to memory his sketch of a Parisian trying to call "22 at Assinieres," a Paris suburb, and finally getting connected by way of New York.

Mr. Raynaud was married and had two children.

Air Terminal Bomb Injures 8  
In London After 8-Day Lull

LONDON, Sept. 28 (Reuters)—A bomb blasted an air terminal building in London today, injuring eight persons and ending an eight-day lull in the bombers' campaign in the capital.

Police cleared the West London Air Terminal but a search revealed no other bomb.

The terminal, in Kensington near the city center, serves London's main airport at Heathrow, west of the city.

A spokesman for British Airways said that a policeman, a fire officer, a security man and a nurse were among those hurt. None was seriously injured.

At dawn this morning, police, searching for bombs, raided a hippie commune in a northern suburb and homes of Irish republican supporters. No explosives were found.

The bombing campaign started on Aug. 19. Department stores, hotels and rail stations have been among the main targets and the terror has spread to provincial centers.

Today's blast was the first in central London since Sept. 20, when 10 to 15 pounds of explosives went off outside some army barracks, injuring five soldiers.

Police reported that a four-minute warning about today's explosion had been given in a telephone call to a domestic news agency. The caller was said to have an Irish accent.

Terminal manager John Concanon estimated that 1,700 staff personnel and 300 passengers were in the building when the alarm was given.

Explosives experts estimated that the bomb weighed between three and five pounds.

The bomb, packed in a brown paper parcel, exploded outside an elevator on the first floor of the arrival area at the terminal. Arriving police were cut by flying glass.

Yesterday, two firebombs were discovered in a store at Wilton, a suburb 2 1/2 miles north of London. They were similar to incendiaries used in earlier attacks.

The bombing campaign generally has been attributed to Irish republican extremists.

French Court Trims  
2 Arabs' Jail Terms

GRENOBLE, France, Sept. 28 (UPI)—The Grenoble court of appeal today reduced from 18 months to seven a prison term imposed on two Palestinians for possessing explosives, court officials said.

The men, Mohammed Omar and Habib Sakhr, were stopped by police at a train station in France March 14 after driving from Italy. The police found 16 kilos of explosives, detonators and timing devices hidden in the men's car. According to the police, the men admitted being members of the Black September Palestinian guerrilla group and said they were taking the explosives to Paris.

The men, Mohammed Omar and Habib Sakhr, were stopped by police at a train station in France March 14 after driving from Italy. The police found 16 kilos of explosives, detonators and timing devices hidden in the men's car. According to the police, the men admitted being members of the Black September Palestinian guerrilla group and said they were taking the explosives to Paris.

The men, Mohammed Omar and Habib Sakhr, were stopped by police at a train station in France March 14 after driving from Italy. The police found 16 kilos of explosives, detonators and timing devices hidden in the men's car. According to the police, the men admitted being members of the Black September Palestinian guerrilla group and said they were taking the explosives to Paris.

The men, Mohammed Omar and Habib Sakhr, were stopped by police at a train station in France March 14 after driving from Italy. The police found 16 kilos of explosives, detonators and timing devices hidden in the men's car. According to the police, the men admitted being members of the Black September Palestinian guerrilla group and said they were taking the explosives to Paris.

The men, Mohammed Omar and Habib Sakhr, were stopped by police at a train station in France March 14 after driving from Italy. The police found 16 kilos of explosives, detonators and timing devices hidden in the men's car. According to the police, the men admitted being members of the Black September Palestinian guerrilla group and said they were taking the explosives to Paris.

The men, Mohammed Omar and Habib Sakhr, were stopped by police at a train station in France March 14 after driving from Italy. The police found 16 kilos of explosives, detonators and timing devices hidden in the men's car. According to the police, the men admitted being members of the Black September Palestinian guerrilla group and said they were taking the explosives to Paris.

The men, Mohammed Omar and Habib Sakhr, were stopped by police at a train station in France March 14 after driving from Italy. The police found 16 kilos of explosives, detonators and timing devices hidden in the men's car. According to the police, the men admitted being members of the Black September Palestinian guerrilla group and said they were taking the explosives to Paris.

The men, Mohammed Omar and Habib Sakhr, were stopped by police at a train station in France March 14 after driving from Italy. The police found 16 kilos of explosives, detonators and timing devices hidden in the men's car. According to the police, the men admitted being members of the Black September Palestinian guerrilla group and said they were taking the explosives to Paris.

The men, Mohammed Omar and Habib Sakhr, were stopped by police at a train station in France March 14 after driving from Italy. The police found 16 kilos of explosives, detonators and timing devices hidden in the men's car. According to the police, the men admitted being members of the Black September Palestinian guerrilla group and said they were taking the explosives to Paris.

The men, Mohammed Omar and Habib Sakhr, were stopped by police at a train station in France March 14 after driving from Italy. The police found 16 kilos of explosives, detonators and timing devices hidden in the men's car. According to the police, the men admitted being members of the Black September Palestinian guerrilla group and said they were taking the explosives to Paris.

The men, Mohammed Omar and Habib Sakhr, were stopped by police at a train station in France March 14 after driving from Italy. The police found 16 kilos of explosives, detonators and timing devices hidden in the men's car. According to the police, the men admitted being members of the Black September Palestinian guerrilla group and said they were taking the explosives to Paris.

The men, Mohammed Omar and Habib Sakhr, were stopped by police at a train station in France March 14 after driving from Italy. The police found 16 kilos of explosives, detonators and timing devices hidden in the men's car. According to the police, the men admitted being members of the Black September Palestinian guerrilla group and said they were taking the explosives to Paris.

The men, Mohammed Omar and Habib Sakhr, were stopped by police at a train station in France March 14 after driving from Italy. The police found 16 kilos of explosives, detonators and timing devices hidden in the men's car. According to the police, the men admitted being members of the Black September Palestinian guerrilla group and said they were taking the explosives to Paris.

The men, Mohammed Omar and Habib Sakhr, were stopped by police at a train station in France March 14 after driving from Italy. The police found 16 kilos of explosives, detonators and timing devices hidden in the men's car. According to the police, the men admitted being members of the Black September Palestinian guerrilla group and said they were taking the explosives to Paris.

The men, Mohammed Omar and Habib Sakhr, were stopped by police at a train station in France March 14 after driving from Italy. The police found 16 kilos of explosives, detonators and timing devices hidden in the men's car. According to the police, the men admitted being members of the Black September Palestinian guerrilla group and said they were taking the explosives to Paris.

The men, Mohammed Omar and Habib Sakhr, were stopped by police at a train station in France March 14 after driving from Italy. The police found 16 kilos of explosives, detonators and timing devices hidden in the men's car. According to the police, the men admitted being members of the Black September Palestinian guerrilla group and said they were taking the explosives to Paris.

The men, Mohammed Omar and Habib Sakhr, were stopped by police at a train station in France March 14 after driving from Italy. The police found 16 kilos of explosives, detonators and timing devices hidden in the men's car. According to the police, the men admitted being members of the Black September Palestinian guerrilla group and said they were taking the explosives to Paris.

The men, Mohammed Omar and Habib Sakhr, were stopped by police at a train station in France March 14 after driving from Italy. The police found 16 kilos of explosives, detonators and timing devices hidden in the men's car. According to the police, the men admitted being members of the Black September Palestinian guerrilla group and said they were taking the explosives to Paris.

The men, Mohammed Omar and Habib Sakhr, were stopped by police at a train station in France March 14 after driving from Italy. The police found 16 kilos of explosives, detonators and timing devices hidden in the men's car. According to the police, the men admitted being members of the Black September Palestinian guerrilla group and said they were taking the explosives to Paris.

The men, Mohammed Omar and Habib Sakhr, were stopped by police at a train station in France March 14 after driving from Italy. The police found 16 kilos of explosives, detonators and timing devices hidden in the men's car. According to the police, the men admitted being members of the Black September Palestinian guerrilla group and said they were taking the explosives to Paris.

The men, Mohammed Omar and Habib Sakhr, were stopped by police at a train station in France March 14 after driving from Italy. The police found 16 kilos of explosives, detonators and timing devices hidden in the men's car. According to the police, the men admitted being members of the Black September Palestinian guerrilla group and said they were taking the explosives to Paris.

The men, Mohammed Omar and Habib Sakhr, were stopped by police at a train station in France March 14 after driving from Italy. The police found 16 kilos of explosives, detonators and timing devices hidden in the men's car. According to the police, the men admitted being members of the Black September Palestinian guerrilla group and said they were taking the explosives to Paris.



KANSAS TWISTER—At Salina, a tornado menaces trailer camp. It badly damaged 44 trailers, but because of ample warning, only three persons were slightly injured.

Tanaka Urges Closer Links  
Between the EEC and Japan

PARIS, Sept. 28 (UPI)—Japanese Premier Kakuei Tanaka urged West European nations today to give his country more access to the Common Market.

He also called for the creation of a forum in which the enlarged community, then in the enlarged community, while retaining their own individualities, so I feel today it is necessary or desirable to create a sort of enlarged community.

The Japanese leader said that the Kissinger proposal would be an important part of the second round of talks with President Pompidou. Mr. Tanaka is on a 16-day visit to Russia and Western Europe.

Reserve Expressed  
Mr. Tanaka expressed reserve about the Franco-British Concordat superimposed on which Japan Air Lines has taken three options but has not made a commitment to buy. On Wednesday, the Concordat set a transatlantic record for civil aircraft of 3 hours, 32 minutes.

"I told [the French] in Japan we buy 30 to 35 new planes a year and that buying two Concordats would cost the same amount as all these put together. Then there are problems of noise, exhaust gas and the plane's range."

Mr. Tanaka said Japan has agreed to undertake joint research with France on the problems of Japan's oil and uranium supplies in the 1980s.

The latest projections indicated that, by the end of the decade, 25 percent of Japan's electricity would be produced by nuclear power stations, instead of the 10 percent previously projected. To meet the substantial increase in Japan's enriched uranium requirements, purchases would have to be made from gas diffusion plants to be built in Europe. Mr. Tanaka said that, meanwhile, Japan would push ahead with the development of its own plant for the enrichment of uranium.

Joint Exploration  
He said Japan and France would participate jointly in oil exploration projects in various parts of the world, intended to meet Japan's rapidly growing petroleum needs.

Mr. Tanaka said that he promised French industrialists and financiers to do his utmost to remove barriers obstructing French exports to Japan and Japanese investment in France.

Soviet A-Test Assessed  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—Seismic tremors monitored in the United States indicate that an underground nuclear blast detonated yesterday by the Soviet Union was in the 20 to 200-kiloton range, the Atomic Energy Commission said today.

The fissure ended a day and two nights of mourning for the actress, who died Wednesday.

Church Mobbed  
For Funeral of  
Anna Magnani

ROME, Sept. 28 (UPI)—Thousands of friends and fans paid final tribute to Anna Magnani today in a funeral service conducted in a theater-lobby atmosphere.

Afterward, a hearse carried the 65-year-old actress's body through streets lined by thousands of weeping, flower-tossing fans to be buried in the family vault of the man she loved—director Roberto Rossellini.

Miss Magnani's crippled son Luca and Mr. Rossellini led the mourners who packed the Santa Maria Sopra Minerva Church and jammed every inch of the piazza outside to bid farewell to the actress.

Crowds began packing the large church more than two hours before the funeral. Magnani was scheduled to begin her body lay in state in a plain coffin with a single red rose on top. An hour before the funeral, police had to enter the church to open a path down the center aisle. Twice the priest had to interrupt the service to appeal to the more than 2,000 persons inside to remain quiet.

The funeral ended a day and two nights of mourning for the actress, who died Wednesday.

Church Mobbed  
For Funeral of  
Anna Magnani

ROME, Sept. 28 (UPI)—Thousands of friends and fans paid final tribute to Anna Magnani today in a funeral service conducted in a theater-lobby atmosphere.

Afterward, a hearse carried the 65-year-old actress's body through streets lined by thousands of weeping, flower-tossing fans to be buried in the family vault of the man she loved—director Roberto Rossellini.

Miss Magnani's crippled son Luca and Mr. Rossellini led the mourners who packed the Santa Maria Sopra Minerva Church and jammed every inch of the piazza outside to bid farewell to the actress.

Crowds began packing the large church more than two hours before the funeral. Magnani was scheduled to begin her body lay in state in a plain coffin with a single red rose on top. An hour before the funeral, police had to enter the church to open a path down the center aisle. Twice the priest had to interrupt the service to appeal to the more than 2,000 persons inside to remain quiet.

The funeral ended a day and two nights of mourning for the actress, who died Wednesday.

Church Mobbed  
For Funeral of  
Anna Magnani

ROME, Sept. 28 (UPI)—Thousands of friends and fans paid final tribute to Anna Magnani today in a funeral service conducted in a theater-lobby atmosphere.

Afterward, a hearse carried the 65-year-old actress's body through streets lined by thousands of weeping, flower-tossing fans to be buried in the family vault of the man she loved—director Roberto Rossellini.

Miss Magnani's crippled son Luca and Mr. Rossellini led the mourners who packed the Santa Maria Sopra Minerva Church and jammed every inch of the piazza outside to bid farewell to the actress.

Crowds began packing the large church more than two hours before the funeral. Magnani was scheduled to begin her body lay in state in a plain coffin with a single red rose on top. An hour before the funeral, police had to enter the church to open a path down the center aisle. Twice the priest had to interrupt the service to appeal to the more than 2,000 persons inside to remain quiet.

The funeral ended a day and two nights of mourning for the actress, who died Wednesday.

Church Mobbed  
For Funeral of  
Anna Magnani

ROME, Sept. 28 (UPI)—Thousands of friends and fans paid final tribute to Anna Magnani today in a funeral service conducted in a theater-lobby atmosphere.

Afterward, a hearse carried the 65-year-old actress's body through streets lined by thousands of weeping, flower-tossing fans to be buried in the family vault of the man she loved—director Roberto Rossellini.

Miss Magnani's crippled son Luca and Mr. Rossellini led the mourners who packed the Santa Maria Sopra Minerva Church and jammed every inch of the piazza outside to bid farewell to the actress.

Crowds began packing the large church more than two hours before the funeral. Magnani was scheduled to begin her body lay in state in a plain coffin with a single red rose on top. An hour before the funeral, police had to enter the church to open a path down the center aisle. Twice the priest had to interrupt the service to appeal to the more than 2,000 persons inside to remain quiet.

The funeral ended a day and two nights of mourning for the actress, who died Wednesday.

Church Mobbed  
For Funeral of  
Anna Magnani

ROME, Sept. 28 (UPI)—Thousands of friends and fans paid final tribute to Anna Magnani today in a funeral service conducted in a theater-lobby atmosphere.

Afterward, a hearse carried the 65-year-old actress's body through streets lined by thousands of weeping, flower-tossing fans to be buried in the family vault of the man she loved—director Roberto Rossellini.

Miss Magnani's crippled son Luca and Mr. Rossellini led the mourners who packed the Santa Maria Sopra Minerva Church and jammed every inch of the piazza outside to bid farewell to the actress.

Crowds began packing the large church more than two hours before the funeral. Magnani was scheduled to begin her body lay in state in a plain coffin with a single red rose on top. An hour before the funeral, police had to enter the church to open a path down the center aisle. Twice the priest had to interrupt the service to appeal to the more than 2,000 persons inside to remain quiet.

The funeral ended a day and two nights of mourning for the actress, who died Wednesday.

France to Lend  
The Mona Lisa  
To the Japanese

PARIS, Sept. 28 (AP)—Japanese Premier Kakuei Tanaka today said that President Georges Pompidou has given his approval for the Mona Lisa to go to Japan for an exhibition.

The Mona Lisa, painted by Leonardo da Vinci early in the 16th century, is one of the most prized possessions of the Louvre. It last left France in December, 1962, to be displayed in Washington.

No date for the Japanese exposition was announced. Mr. Tanaka suggested that Mr. Pompidou fly on a Concorde to Japan next year for his state visit. He also proposed that the Mona Lisa might be transported to Tokyo aboard a Concorde.

Europe Asked to Curb  
Liquor, Cigarette Ads

STASBOURG, Sept. 28 (UPI)—The Council of Europe's Consultative Assembly today called on its 17 member governments to regulate strictly cigarette and alcohol-drink advertisements.

It recommended that they restrict tightly or ban such ads on television and radio and limit them in newspapers and in public places. The proposals call for outlawing the making or selling of cigarettes with more than 1 milligram of nicotine or 15 milligrams of tar.

Telephone: 68384. Write for bulletins.

Institut de Français—1-23  
23 Ave. Gen. Leclerc, 66 Villers-les-Normes.  
Tel.: (93) 84, 61.

AMERICAN EDUCATION IN LUXEMBOURG

AMERICAN COLLEGE AMERICAN HIGH SCHOOL  
AS and AA degrees; Grades 9 through 12;  
Transfer credit; College preparatory;  
University level staff; Low student-staff ratio;  
NOW GI Bill approved. Supervised boarding.  
Telephone: 68384. Write for bulletins.

Mondorf-les-Bains, LUXEMBOURG (G.D.)

SWITZERLAND

FRANKLIN COLLEGE

Two-year Liberal Arts College in Southern Switzerland.  
A.A. Degree Program. Chartered in Delaware. Member of American Association of Junior Colleges. International Faculty. Small classes. Academic Travel in Europe and Africa. Credit Transfer to US colleges and universities. Cooperative agreement with Claremont Men's College. Institute for European Studies, an affiliated one-year program, for the study of Contemporary Europe.

Ask for our catalog.  
Franklin College, 6602 Lugano, Switzerland, Tel. 091 5451 20

THE TASIS

THE TASIS  
Lugano M. Crist Fleming, Director

GRADES 7 THRU 12

Meets highest American academic standards. Coeducational. Small classes. Strong college preparation. College testing and guidance. AP courses. Outstanding, experienced faculty. Course correlated research paper. Strong sports, diversified activities. Boarding and day. American 7th and 8th grade program.

Write:  
Director of Admissions—TASIS  
6926 Montagnola-Lugano, Tel. Lugano 2 88 84

Private School  
Advisory Bureau,  
Lausanne

10 Av. de la Gare, 1003 Lausanne,  
Switzerland. Tel. (021) 22 77 71.

The right school  
in the  
right place

Contact our  
free advisory service  
for Switzerland's  
Canton of Vaud

Under the patronage of the Swiss  
Association of Private Schools (ASPE)  
and the Canton of Vaud (not Office 1973)

AMERICAN COMMUNITY SCHOOL

Palm Springs, California  
Small classes, expert teachers, semi-  
tutorial instruction yield excellent  
educational results. Grades 1-12, in-  
tensive university entrance prepara-  
tion. Outstanding facilities for res-  
ident students. SAT and ACT testing  
center.

Dr. Stanley Ambler  
Camille Vercini de Genova, M.  
San Agustin, Barcelona, Spain.  
Telephone: 25-78-29.

INTERNATIONAL  
SCHOOL & CAMP  
GUIDE

This brochure will be mailed to you,  
free of charge, simply by writing to:  
Mr. John Stubby  
Classified Advertising Manager,  
International Herald Tribune,  
21 Rue de la Paix, 75002 Paris,  
France.

## One Was a Leader of '67 Coup

3 Athens Regime Aides Resign,  
Protest at Civilian Rule Seen

ATHENS, Sept. 28 (UPI)—Three military members of the government resigned today, apparently to protest participation of nonmilitary members in the government which will be formed next month.

Second Deputy Premier Nickolaos Makarezos, Deputy Commerce Minister Michael Balopoulos and Deputy Education Minister Costas Aslanidis submitted their resignations, a presidential announcement said.

The resignations were announced shortly before the scheduled replacement of the cabinet by a nonmilitary government, led by the politician Spiros Markezakis, which will set up parliamentary elections. The move was seen by political observers as a last-ditch stand by military hard-liners to delay the demilitarization of the regime.

President Papadopoulos's office said that Col. Makarezos resigned as second deputy premier because he opposes the economic policies of the government to be formed, "including freedom of imports and noninterference in the formulation of prices."

But a spokesman for Mr. Markezakis said that the candidate for the premiership has not made any statements on economic or other policies.

Col. Makarezos, now 54, Mr. Papadopoulos and tank commander Stylianos Patsikas formed the triumvirate that led the military takeover April 1967. He became the overlord of the Greek economy, first as minister of economic coordination and

later as deputy premier in charge of economic ministries.

Mr. Balopoulos and Mr. Aslanidis, lieutenant colonels at the time of the coup, were members of the revolutionary committee which led the armed forces. After the coup, Mr. Balopoulos became secretary-general of tourism and Mr. Aslanidis secretary of sports. They took ministerial jobs a little over a year ago.

Meanwhile, a judicial council today cleared composer Nikos Theodorakis of charges of subversion and violation of Greek security laws, an Athens court source said.

Friends of the 48-year-old composer of the music for the film "Zorba the Greek" said the council's decision clears the ground for his return to Greece.

VAN MOPPE'S  
DIAMONDS

A tradition since 1828. With a world-wide reputation for quality and reliability.

SO WHILE IN HOLLAND MAKE IT A POINT TO MEET THE VAN MOPPE'S

world's largest diamond polishing factory

FREE FOR VISITORS

Also: Test Free diamond jewelry at factory prices. Or, if you cannot visit us, ask for our 20-page full color catalogue. Mention Dept. HTC

A. van MOPPE & SON  
2-6 ALBERT CUYPSTRAAT  
AMSTERDAM

The Best of  
America  
for You  
and Friends

Delivery guaranteed anywhere in the world



# INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

## 3 marketers

My client is a highly successful, market oriented international manufacturer of self-adhesives and similar bonding materials. The present marketing policy aims at diversification and many new opportunities - market, product- and application-wise - are requiring purposeful attention. Therefore I would like to contact

## 3 young marketing executives

Based in Holland, they will start on a research-team, from which they are in near future to move on to the position of

## market developer

Their primary, European, assignment will be market research in one of the following fields (depending on specialisation, interest and experience):

- graphic industries - covering rotation-, offset/letterset- and screenprinting;
- building industries - covering engineering, designing and contracting;
- medical industries - covering hospital and nursing, medicine and pharmaceutical techniques.

Their activities will consist of desk- and fieldwork, calling for a travelling programme of up to 50% of their time. Their recommendations are to lead to market- and product-development, in which they themselves are to play a crucial part. Of course this asks for a high standard of training and experience. Requirements may be defined as follows:

- graphic branch - graduate level in economics, plus market (research) experience within this highly specialized field;
- building branch - degree in engineering plus thorough experience, acquired in a commercial key-position within the trade (project-organization, purchasing or the like);
- medical branch - education on graduate level (business administration, medicine, engineering) plus a good experience, acquired through exposure in a commercial staff-position in a medicine directed organisation or industry.

All of them should be fluent in English and have a good knowledge of at least one more European language. Dutch will be an asset. Age between 27 and 35.

No particulars concerning candidates will be disclosed to the client-company without their express permission. If this rewarding challenge appeals to you - even when not looking actively for another job - please send a letter in handwriting, together with a C.V. and a recent photograph. Kindly state which field you specialize in.



EUROPEAN MARKETING SYSTEMS  
International Marketing Consultancy

ROBERT L. VAN OVEN

Groot Blankenberg 58  
Amsterdam / Holland  
Tel. 020-421046

## "ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT" CONSULTANT

To join Paris based organization with 13,000 European employees in plants and offices in France and England. The ideal candidate will have a significant record of accomplishment, several years of experience in organization development and understanding the "consulting" role.

The individual will work with a colleague in diagnosing, developing and implementing O.D. strategies within and between organizations, management and employees groups.

**SALARY OPEN.** Languages: fluent English and capable in French.

Opening is immediate and no later than December.

Send resume or telephone to:

Mrs. B. Groovel.

Coming Glass International S.A.

251 Boulevard Féciré, 75017 PARIS. Telephone: 766.51.62.

Festly growing, important, Belgian pharmaceutical company, located in Brussels, for the marketing of its original products, has an opening, after a thorough specialization training for a

## marketing manager

to prepare and carry out promotional strategy, based on scientific elements supplied by research and medical departments.

The candidate, in the thirties, should be a graduate from a high standard business school, have an interest in new scientific developments in the medical field and the psychological aptitude to convey messages to highly qualified and sophisticated groups such as the medical profession.

Previous experience in the pharmaceutical industry, if preferable, is not essential. Fluency in spoken and written Dutch, French and English is required.

Salary commensurate with responsibilities and good opportunity for future career. Full company fringe benefits. Please send application in confidence to the "Centre de Psychosociologie des Entreprises de la SOBEA" - Réf. P. 719 - place du Champ de Mars, 5 à 1050 Bruxelles.

Young, aggressive, performance oriented multinational company has opening for a

## MANAGER OF CHEMICAL MARKETING

Location: Brussels or London

This is a ground floor opportunity to join the marketing team of a young, dynamic group. The individual selected will open our first European office for the Chemical Division. Duties involve trading aromatics, olefins and plastics, setting up tall arrangements using the company's petroleum based strength, as well as an involvement in manufacturing projects. He will report to the Director of the Chemical Division headquartered in New York City.

Salary plus bonus.

Send resume in confidence, including salary history and salary requirements to: Box 4,211, Herald, Paris.

## DIRECTOR GENERAL SPAIN

Multinational pharmaceutical firm

seeking a dynamic executive with a successful history as General Manager of a fully integrated pharmaceutical firm. Must have had profit responsibility. Knowledgeable in marketing and regulatory requirements in Spain. Fluency in Spanish and English. Attractive compensation package and perquisites. Submit full details of work, personal, and income history in initial correspondence. All inquiries confidential and will be acknowledged.

P.O. Box 3,954, Rincon Annex, U.S. Post Office, San Francisco, California, U.S.A. 94119.

## Marketing Researcher

Monsanto is an international group, marketing and manufacturing chemicals, plastics and synthetic fibres.

We now have an opening for a Marketing Researcher at the European headquarters of the Monsanto polymers and petrochemicals company.

Reporting to the Marketing Research Manager, he will be responsible for execution of marketing research studies and assistance in objectives formulation of the company's marketing activities.

The man we seek will likely be 25-30 years old and have about two years marketing research experience, including data collection, evaluation and presentation. Probably an engineer or a MBA, he

should be fluent in English, German and French. Ideally, an analytical thinker with sufficient maturity and persuasive qualities to interview successfully at all levels.

The position is Brussels located with frequent travel throughout Europe. Starting salary and conditions of service are attractive.

If this position interests you, please send your application with full career details to Mr. R. Meulman, Personnel Manager, Monsanto Europe S.A., Place Madiou, 1, 1050 Brussels, under ref. 963.

All application will be handled in strict confidence.

Monsanto

## EUROPEAN SALES MANAGER

Data Disc, Incorporated is seeking a sales manager to direct the total sales/service effort from a base in Western Europe. This is a new position with a profitable growing company.

Responsibilities will include the direction of a service and refurbishment facility as well as sales, and this position's growth is largely a function of your contributions.

There is currently an organization of manufacturers' representatives calling on both OEM's and end-user accounts. The sales manager will direct this organization and be responsible for the effective expansion of the sales force including direct representation where necessary. A large amount of travel can be anticipated during this growth stage.

The product line currently includes disk memories, magnetic tape transports and display systems and the line is being continually expanded with new announcements in these lines as well as new peripheral lines.

Applicants for this position should have an engineering degree with a proven record of selling to major European OEM's. Compensation can be structured to meet the personal needs of the qualified applicant but will consist of a financial base plus an incentive program and equity options.

Interviews will be scheduled in Europe in mid-October and an early submission of your resume is important. Please send your resume including salary requirement to L. Desmarais, Personnel Department.

## DATA DISC

Incorporated  
200 W. Main  
San Jose, CA 95128, U.S.A.

An Equal Opportunity Employer.

## PUBLIC RELATIONS DIRECTOR

Litton Industries, a major multinational corporation specializing in products, systems and services for business, defense, marine, industrial and professional markets, requires a Public Relations Director.

Candidates should be Swiss nationals or hold valid work permit. Must be multilingual with perfect English fluency. Substantial public relations experience required. Location Zurich. Full benefits program. Salary negotiable.

Candidates should send their curriculum vitae and photo to:

Corporate Public Affairs,  
LITTON INDUSTRIES, INC.,  
Gubelstrasse 28, 8050 Zurich.

## Marketing Executive

### Cosmetics/Fragrances

Coty, a major international cosmetic and fragrance company, requires a Marketing Executive for a new appointment for its expanding international operations. The applicant should have several years' experience in cosmetic and fragrance marketing in Europe.

Fluency in German essential; knowledge of Italian and French desirable. Based in the West End of London, some travelling involved, mainly to Western Europe.

Salary dependent on qualifications and experience, plus usual benefits for a senior position.

Please write, in strictest confidence to:

The Personnel Director,  
Coty International,  
Coty House,  
3 Stratford Place, London W1N 9AE.

Coty

One of the world leaders in the manufacture, sales and service of mini-computers is looking for

## TWO DATA COMMUNICATIONS SPECIALISTS FOR EUROPE

Based in PARIS, both positions involve:

- Pre and post-sales technical support for data communications systems in Europe;
- Responsibilities also include configuring various communications systems, writing proposals, competitive analysis and customer presentations.

We require:

- A scientific background, preferably in electronics;
- A minimum of 2 years experience in the development or support of data communication systems;
- IBM experience in this area;
- Knowledge of French and/or German.

If you meet these requirements and desire a challenging and rewarding career with a dynamic, fast-growing company, please send your resume to:

Box D 4,212, Herald Tribune, Paris.

## THE ART MARKET

## The Good and the Bad At Old-Fashioned Sales

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Sept. 28 (UPI)—Thursday's sale, conducted by J.P. Couffier at the Hotel Drouot, would have delighted the late French art critic George Laroche.

He wrote in 1956 that Jacopo Bassano (1510-1592) was "an avant-garde realist" and that it was of secondary importance whether a picture was by the artist's son Girolamo or one of his nephews. What mattered, he said, was the importance of the family workshop's role in the realistic Renaissance of the late 16th century in the Italian province of Vicenza. He illustrated his point with 56 photographs in the French monthly *Connaisseur des Arts* (October, 1956).

Thursday, four paintings, in a dilapidated state, were laid on the block as Italian 17th century. Within seconds they rose to 24,300 francs and were knocked down to an Italian dealer who declined to be identified. This price, considered high by small dealers but on the cheap side by the Italian specialist, was justified by their close resemblance to Jacopo Bassano's work.

### Compositions

The four matching compositions were variations on the Bassano family's almost obsessive themes: peasants shearing their sheep or harvesting, women sitting on wooden chairs watching their stew simmering over the fire, all in a crowded composition full of animals set in a hilly landscape.

The Bassanos must have painted the figure of a peasant woman leaning over her bucket full of laundry a hundred times. She was always dressed in a flowing skirt with a shawl on her shoulders, seen three-quarters from behind. The family also appears to have had a gory fascination for the butchering of animals and seldom varied in their treatment of its various phases, from the peasant stealthily approaching the redlining ewe he is about to stab to the man quartering away joints of meat from a hanging carcass. All that was to be seen in the four pictures—at least as much as the thick coat of dust allowed seeing anything at all.

Clearly, the pictures were not of the late 16th century but datable to the middle of the 17th century—a hangover of the highly popular style, possibly done by descendants of the first painter of the family, Jacopo. The price quoted is, by French or British standards, remarkably high for works in poor condition that do not carry a signature and were done by followers—not first generation artists.

### Interesting

Not all objects, however, will sell well when no advertising is done and no expert present. An interesting case was that of a very fine clock signed Bréquet. The Bréquet firm was founded in the 18th century by one of Europe's most talented watchmakers and is to this day producing fine watches and clocks. The clock was made of bronze with a fine enameled dial decorated with scroll work typical of its period, that is, the early Third Republic. It was shaped like a neoclassical temple with four grooved columns, its beautiful alarm mechanism visible through the four glass panes enclosing it.

At Thursday's auction the clock made 4,814 francs, a very reasonable price indeed, since there was no printed catalogue and therefore no competition between specialized dealers from all over Europe certainly made itself felt.

Comparing the Bassano-style pictures with the Bréquet clock highlights the advantages and shortcomings of old-fashioned French sales seen from the vendor's viewpoint. Collectors' objects of a sophisticated order need greater preparation. Second-rate items probably fare better than in most places.

## IN ITALY

## Obscure Festival in Umbria

By William Weaver

PERUGIA, Italy (UPI)—The Sagra Musicale Umbra, the Umbrian music festival whose 28th edition opened last week, lives a hand-to-mouth existence. Since it spends very little on publicity, its programs are virtually a secret. So most of the audience at the Sagra's events is made up of critics, musicologists, musicians, teachers, in short, a pitiful lot.

The price quoted is, by French or British standards, remarkably high for works in poor condition that do not carry a signature and were done by followers—not first generation artists.

Salary dependent on qualifications and experience, plus usual benefits for a senior position.

Please write, in strictest confidence to:

The Personnel Director,  
Coty International,  
Coty House,  
3 Stratford Place, London W1N 9AE.

Coty

One of the world leaders in the manufacture, sales and service of mini-computers is looking for

TWO  
DATA COMMUNICATIONS  
SPECIALISTS  
FOR EUROPE

Based in PARIS, both positions involve:

- Pre and post-sales technical support for data communications systems in Europe;
- Responsibilities also include configuring various communications systems, writing proposals, competitive analysis and customer presentations.

We require:

- A scientific background, preferably in electronics;
- A minimum of 2 years experience in the development or support of data communication systems;
- IBM experience in this area;
- Knowledge of French and/or German.

If you meet these requirements and desire a challenging and rewarding career with a dynamic, fast-growing company, please send your resume to:

Box D 4,212, Herald Tribune, Paris.



REGENCY GALLERY  
ANTIQUES

67, rue du Bac, PARIS 7<sup>e</sup> - 75433-10

## The famous and picturesque JUNK AND HAM FAIR OF PARIS September 28 to October 7 on the ISLAND OF CHATOU (78)

Fifteen minutes from St. Germain-en-Laye  
900 bike-and-brake dealers of all the regions of France

## THE "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES"

appears every

TUESDAY,  
THURSDAY  
& SATURDAY.

To place an advertisement contact your nearest Herald Tribune representative or Mr. M. Ferraro, 21 Rue de Berri, Paris (80). Tel.: 225-38-90 or Telex: 28-506.



## ART IN PARIS

## Gates That Can't Be Closed

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Sept. 28 (UPI)—Admiring an old painting is like pouring one's sensitivity into a funnel. Do you really want to squander the best of your energies in a useless admiration of the past, from which you unflinchingly must emerge exhausted, diminished and trampled down?

"Daily visits to museums, libraries and academies (those cemeteries of wasted efforts, calvaries of crucified dreams, ledgers of checked impulses) are to an artist the equivalent of prolonged parental guardianship to intelligent young people, drunk with their talent and their ambitious will."

So said F.T. Marinetti in his Futurist Manifesto of 1909. And it is one of the frequent paradoxes of museum shows that the artists of this movement should now be visible within an institution that they so vigorously damned. More exactly perhaps, since they are now all dead, it confirms the museum in its role as "cemetery of wasted efforts."

The explosive futurists and their quieter Parisian contemporaries, the cubists, are on view in two different exhibitions at the two museums of Modern Art: the National Museum, for the futurists (18 Avenue du Président Wilson, to Nov. 19), and that of the City of Paris, for the cubists (11 Avenue du Président Wilson, to Nov. 10).

Cubism, at the outset, undoubtedly was a shocker. But it never got out with the purpose of rocking society. It was, basically, an attempt to extrapolate on the logic of Cézanne's achievements and to integrate the aesthetic of African art, as it was then understood. The systematization grew by stages, first in the work of Picasso and of Braque, the latter being the milder of the two, closer to Cézanne than Picasso who threw himself with anguish but without hesitation into the unknown.

A second stage was marked by

a more restricted palette and by a network of lines setting off the various facets of a given object. Finally, in a last stage, unfamiliar materials—newsprint, cardboard, oilcloth—were introduced onto the canvas, negating the distinction between the materials endowed with nobility and those that are not.

Very quickly the two innovators were surrounded by a host of artists who took up their cue.

## Change Reflected

The present exhibition gives a measure of the extent of the craze. Thirty-six painters and sculptors are represented, from the most famous through Gleizes, Villon, Picabia and Zadkine, and on to the well named but obscure Czech Bohumil Kubista. It is difficult to appraise the weight carried by intuition and sensibility on the one hand and logic on the other in this development. Cubism appears more self-referential and intellectual (and hence in a sense more the ancestor of contemporary art) than futurism, and Picasso, while hardly an intellectual, is marked with the same versatility as, say, a musician like Stravinsky or a writer like Joyce. The polyrhythm and polytonality of a Stravinsky find their counterpart in the kaleidoscopic shift of a Joycean narrative which attempts to enclose an event from all angles, just as the cubists attempted to unfold the facets of their subject on a two-dimensional surface.

Such an attitude appears to reflect a change in the relationship to the object—a change echoed in various stances and reactions throughout the course of the present century, through abstraction and photo-realism. Picasso, Joyce and Stravinsky reveal the same will to dominate their material and their subject, enfold it and dissect it.

The futurists were not so much concerned with the object as they were with movement and in a sense with mood. They were more affective, juvenile and enthusiastic, more concerned with a

political stance in the broader sense, for instance in their anti-cultural attitude. The futurists thus earned their name: they rejected the cult of the past in favor of an art of transition. They saw themselves as "displaced" by the time they were 40 by younger artists who would reject them. In a sense they were the forerunners of dada.

The works of a Boccioni, a Balla, a Carrà or a Russolo are explosively lyrical, urban, industrial and in a sense social. They reflect the dynamics of city crowds, and despite their technical pursuit of kinetic representation (e.g. Balla's "Little Girl Running on a Balcony," Boccioni's "Growth of the City" or Carrà's "Funeral of the Anarchist Galli"), one never feels that the painting is an end in itself.

This, however, is sometimes the case with the cubists in their second stage, at least as their work strikes us now. It is certainly impossible to draw a hard line between the two movements, but the terms of cubism and futurism can be taken as two poles between which the artists scattered and clustered according to their inclination.

Because the cubists—Picasso and Braque in particular—were primarily concerned with a pictorial problem, their paintings tend to strike us as some sort of ultimate object enfolded in its own logic. They have suffered the fate of any successful aesthetic by becoming disintegrated.

Not so the futurists, whose painting is sometimes "bad," but who reflect a concern with something beyond painting, refusing to take their art as closed world. Their manifestos, which were such an essential part of their activity, had as much impact as their art, and, in their provocativeness, pointed the way to the dadaists. The futurists were against the cult of the art of the past, the dadaists were against all art—an important turning point, but the hideous destruction of World War I opened a gate that no one since then has been able to close.



Aaron (Richard Lewis) and Moses (Raymond Geronme).

## MUSIC: 'Moses and Aaron'

By David Stevens

PARIS, Sept. 28 (UPI)—From being the most discussed unperformed opera, Schoenberg's "Moses and Aaron" has lately been embraced by several opera companies—not more than a dozen—partly out of a sense of duty toward the major work of one of this century's central musical figures, partly as a test of a company's resources. The Paris Opéra joined this list last night, after an enormous preparation that paid handsome musical dividends.

The opera has not made an effort like this since the famous production of Berg's "Wozzeck" under Pierre Boulez and Jean-Louis Barrault—10 years ago—and perhaps not even then. The chorus has had hundreds of rehearsals in the last year.

The applause after the final curtain was neither very prolonged nor unqualified with expressions of discontent, but the approval was mainly directed at—and richly deserved by—Sir Georg Solti, the conductor, Jean Lafarge, the choral director, and their charges. The score seemed not merely to have been mastered, but absorbed to the point of a performance full of assurance, conviction and expressive intensity.

The fundamental quality of the opera—Moses' inarticulate conception of an invisible and indescribable God, and his brother Aaron's slick huckstering of the pure idea with false images—poses a fundamental dilemma for the staging. This dilemma, as well as the role of Moses, fell to the actor Raymond Geronme, and he opted squarely for Aaron.

That is to say he opted in his staging for opera instead of oratorio, for a naturalistic theater of illusion instead of a stylized theater of ideas. Some of this decision was made for him, because the work was given in French (in Antoine Gola's effective translation), which meant a commitment to verbal communication that Geronme extended visually. And he took over the task of stage direction after the withdrawal of the Viennese director Otto Schenk, and after Schneider-Siemssen's single, desert-like, realistic set was ready.

The result was a staging dominated by much naturalistic movement, for the chorus, and an effort, sometimes pushed to extremes, to make everything in the text visible.

Under the inexorable pressure of French prosody in the place of the German original, Geronme, as Moses, more or less abandoned Schoenberg's *Sprechgesang* in favor of a rich declamatory style derived from French classical theater, and Schoenberg's "not at all human" Moses in favor of an all too human one. But it was a powerful performance, and had a powerful counterpart in the Aaron of Richard Lewis.

The English tenor, now 59, does not have all the voice he used to, but he manipulated it with all the craftiness and intelligence with which his Aaron manipulated the Israelites, and delivered his French lines with admirable clarity. His prior experience with the role was the English-language production at Covent Garden in 1965, also directed by Solti.

## LONDON THEATER

## 'The Farm': Elemental and Absorbing

By John Walker

LONDON, Sept. 28 (UPI)—David Storey's "The Farm" at the Royal Court Theatre marks a return to his best naturalistic form after the disappointments of "Cromwell," his previous play at this theater.

He is back home, too, in the present-day world, depicting the small isolated existence of a Yorkshire farming family—a claustrophobic life of hard work and not enough warmth.

This scene is almost too recognizable. Not only from other plays—there are certain affinities to David Mercer's plays, to Mr. Storey's own "In Celebration," and to O'Neill's "Long Day's Journey"—but from other literary lives. Mr. Storey's three sisters recall the Brontës; his sensitive son, devoted to his gentle mother, hating his brutish father, suggests a failed Lawrence. It may be an elemental, archetypal drama that is played out before us, but it is totally convincing and absorbing.

## Builds Slowly

The play is a leisurely one, building slowly to its anticlimax, confronting the Storey family at a moment of crisis: the return of the prodigal son, Arthur, who, with much reluctance and shuffling of feet, announces that he intends to marry a divorced woman old enough to be his mother.

It is a situation that allows for the interaction of the members of the household, or rather, their refusal to interact. Mr. Storey is concerned with what distinguishes humanity from ani-

mals, with the nature of love and its power to destroy and, occasionally, to heal.

The father, a hard-working farmer conscious that his physical abilities are fast declining, drinks too much through his failure to communicate his love for his family and because of their hostility to him. He exists on an animal level—only his awareness of this fact distinguishes him from his cows and pigs—preferring the company of horses to his farm workers, regarding his children as predictable machines rather than his heirs.

His son Arthur, a poet published in little magazines, is a poor, diffident creature showing affection only for his mother. She has withdrawn into a gilded world by pursuing self-education to no purpose. The three daughters—who make an unlikely family trio—are each, in their own way, uninvolved.

The eldest, Wendy (Patricia Healey), briefly married, is totally detached. Jennifer (Meg Davies) protects herself from people by casual promiscuity. The youngest, Brenda (Prunella Gee), treats people as if they were political abstractions.

## Lack Tolerance

They all lack tolerance, somewhat possessed only by outsider Albert (Lewis Collins), a worker who risks rebuffs and humiliation to be with Brenda. It is his presence in the final, brief scene of the play that gives it its only moment of harmony: a meal in which, for the first time, the family sits down together.

or, partaking of a shared experience.

Lindsay Anderson's direction beautifully underscores the naturalistic tempo of the play, and the acting could hardly be bettered.

In description, the play may sound grim. In performance, it is richly humorous. Bernard Lee is especially fine as the bullying father whose only sociable conversation is with himself, who roars into rages in an attempt to force his indifferent family into some reaction. He manages his moments of comedy perfectly, particularly his deliberate incomprehension, banging his ear as if struck suddenly dumb, when his son announces his marriage plans.

Doreen Mantle, excellent as the withdrawn mother, and Frank Grimes, perfect as the ineffectual poet, are marvelous in their moments of silent communication of love. In all, "The Farm" provides a splendid evening, an engrossing journey into territory that is both familiar and fresh.

At the Round House, Peter Coo's erotic revue, "Decameron '73"—which I found inept first time around—has returned for a further season.

## AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

Leading book publisher seeks manuscripts of (1) fiction, non-fiction, history, biography and religious works, etc. New authors welcome. Send for free booklet S-3. VANTAGE Press, 316 W. 21 St., New York, N.Y. 10011, U.S.A.

## AUCTION SALES

## SOTHEBY PARKE BERNET

announces

a major series of auction sales

October 17 • Wednesday evening at 8 pm

IMPORTANT PAINTING AND DRAWINGS  
FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE LATE  
EDWIN C. VOGEL OF NEW YORK

INCLUDING WORKS BY BOUDIN COROT DAUBIER DEGAS DELACROIX  
GUY HOMER INGRES JONGKIND MANET RENAISSANCE TOULOUSE-LAUTREC

Sale number 3556A • On view from Friday • October 12

SEVENTEEN WORKS BY PABLO PICASSO

FROM THE COLLECTION OF BERNICE McILHENNY-WINTERSTEIN

Sale number 3556B • On view from Friday • October 12

IMPORTANT 19th and 20th CENTURY PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE  
PROPERTY OF VARIOUS OWNERS

INCLUDING WORKS BY ALBERS BRAQUE CHAGALL COURBET ERNST  
FOUJITA GIACOMETTI MAGRITTE MATISSE MONET MORANDI  
MOORE PEVNER ROUAULT SILEY TANGUY UTRILLO VLAMINCK

Sale number 3556C • On view from Friday • October 12  
Each catalogue \$3/mail \$4 or the set of three for \$6/mail \$8

October 18 • Thursday afternoon at 2 pm

IMPORTANT 19th and 20th CENTURY DRAWINGS AND WATERCOLORS

INCLUDING WORKS BY ALBERS CHAGALL DE CHIRICO DALI  
DEGAS DUBUFFET DUFY ERNST FEININGER FOUJITA HOCH  
KLINE KUPKA LEGER MATISSE MODIGLIANI PASCIN PICASSO  
SIGNAC DE STAEL TANGUY UTRILLO VLAMINCK VUILLARD

Sale number 3557 • On view from Friday • October 12  
Catalogue \$4/mail \$5

October 18 • Thursday evening at 8 pm

A SELECTION OF FIFTY WORKS  
FROM THE COLLECTION OF ROBERT C. SCULL

INCLUDING WORKS BY BONTECOU CHAMBERLAIN CHRISTENSEN DINE  
GUSTON INDIANA JOHNS KLINE DE KOONING DE MARIA MORRIS  
NEWMAN OLDENBURG POONS RAUSCHENBERG RIVERS ROSENQUIST  
SAMARAS SEGAL STELLA DI SUVERO TROYA TWOMBLY WARHOL  
WESSELMAN AND YOUNG

Sale number 3558 • On view from Friday • October 12  
Catalogue \$6/mail \$8

October 19 • Friday afternoon at 2 pm

19th and 20th CENTURY PAINTINGS • DRAWINGS AND SCULPTURE

INCLUDING WORKS BY APPEL BARIACH BOMBOIS CALDER  
DERAIN DUFY KESLING LANSKOTY MANE-KATZ MARINI  
MARQUET TAMAYO VALTAT

Sale number 3559 • On view from Saturday • October 13  
Catalogue \$2/mail \$3

Catalogues available from Sotheby Parke Bernet London, 24/25 New Bond Street, London W1A  
Valentin Abo, 8 Rue de Duras, Paris 8; and from representatives in  
Edinburgh, Amsterdam, Zurich, Florence, Munich, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Johannesburg, and Melbourne  
SOTHEBY PARKE BERNET INC. 860 Madison Avenue, New York 10021  
Telephone 212/679-4300 Telegram PARCAL NEW YORK

## COLLECTOR'S GUIDE

## reese palley

## BOEHM BIRDS

Puiforcat (1st floor)  
131, Bld. Haussmann Paris 8

## URGENT

Collector sells  
one canvas "NUDE"

by BERNARD BUFFET (1953)  
3' 8" x 2' 4"

also one pastel by JEAN DUFY  
"SWN LK" (1913), 12 1/4 x 11"

Tel.: Paris, 744-47-15.

## PARIS

JEANNE BUCHER

53 rue de Seine Paris 6

DADO

## Marlborough

London

Marlborough Fine Art Ltd.

39 Old Bond Street, W.1

Tom Phillips and

Contemporary

Spanish Realists

Until October 20, 1973

Daily 10-4.30. Sat. 10-12.30.

## Marlborough

London

Marlborough Graphics Ltd.

17/18 Old Bond Street, W.1

Tom Phillips

A Retrospective

of Graphics

1968-1973

3 October-23 October

Daily 10-4.30. Sat. 10-12.30.

## Marlborough

Rome

Marlborough Galleria d'Arte

Via Gregoriana 5

Gallery Artists

Daily 10-4.30. Sat. 10-12.30.

Monday morning closed.

## Marlborough

Zurich

Marlborough Galerie AG

Villa Rosau, Glarischstrasse 10

Lipchitz

A Retrospective

Until October 10, 1973

Daily 10-4. Sat. 10-4.

## PARIS

## Galerie KRIEGLER

36, Avenue Matignon, VII - Tel.: 359-17-89

## BLOND

2-20 October

## GALERIE DE PARIS

14 PLACE FRANCOIS-1<sup>er</sup> - PARIS 8 - 359.82.20

## KIKOÏNE

Vernissage le mardi 2 octobre de 17 h à 24 h.

## GALERIE Philippe RICHENBACH

15, avenue de Messine Paris 8 227.49.31

1<sup>re</sup> exposition à Paris du grand Peintre Japonais

## TADAO NABESHIMA

Jusqu'au 10 octobre

## Galerie Marcel BERNHEIM

35 Rue de Valenciennes, Paris

## Eleanor KING

Until October 5

## galerie JACOCHS, 24 rue de grenelle

"the portrait"

20 means of expression

from Francis Bacon to Villalba

until October 20

## GALERIE 9 - Antoinette MONDON

9 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris (6e). Tel.: 933-00-29.

## MORDVINOFF

September 27 - October 29

Gal. de l'Université

61 Rue Cassini (6e).

## VASCO COSTA

Recent paintings.

Until Oct. 27.

## GALERIE MERMOZ

PRECOLUMBIAN

ART

6 Rue Jean-Jérôme (6e) - 359-83-44

## PARIS

## Wally Findlay

Galleries International

new york - chicago - palm beach - bay hills

2, av. Matignon - Paris 8<sup>e</sup>

exhibition

## ARDISSONE

sept. 21 - oct. 16

special showing

RAOUL DUFY

NESSI - LEON DETROY

exclusive representative

of 30 contemporary artists

featuring

SHIMAM - SEBIE - MAIK - LE PHO

Impressionists,

post-impressionists

Tel. 222.70.74

Mon. Thurs Sat. 10 am-7 pm.

DENISE RENE, Left Bank

106 Bld. Saint-Germain,

## AGAM

M 2

Darthea Speyer

5 &amp; 6 R. Jacques-Cartier, 6e. 03 75 41.

## REMINGTON

Sept. 26-Oct. 26

DUSSÉLDORF-VIENNA

## KUNSTKABINETT

GALERIE IRENE ZACKE

Wienna, Rembrandtstrasse 14.

Düsseldorf, Kgl. Ball 10.

Stadl 305, 307.

Art Nouveau and Art Deco.

Franz von Bayern, Brötchen

Austrian art from the turn of

the century to the present.

## Photogalerie

Die Brücke

participates at IXY 78 Art Fair

Düsseldorf, Stand 89

September 28-October 7.

Herbert Bayer

Edward S. Curtis.

Telephone: Vienna, 52 90 142.

## LONDON

## GIMPEL FILS

59 Davies St., London, W.1

Tel.: 01-495 2485

Opening October 2nd.

GIMPEL &amp; HANOVER

Clarendon St. Zurich.

Tel.: 01-38 1155

Until October 25.

Willy WEBER

## CRANE KALMAN

gallery

Paintings by:

ROUAULT SICKERT

MARQUET J. MARCHAND

CHIRICO MATTHEW SMITH

PASCIN A. JOHN

MARVAL L.S. LOWMY

LE FAUCONNIER etc.

Also:

MONDRIAN CALDER

BEN NICHOLSON BONES

E. HEPPWORTH LANSKOTY etc.

Daily, 10-6; Sat., 10-4.

178 Brompton Road,



—1973—						—1972—						—1971—					
Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	P/E	Sta. 100%	High	Low	Last, Crise	Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	P/E	Sta. 100%	High	Low	Last, Crise	Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	P/E	Sta. 100%	High	Low	Last, Crise
IBM Corp. 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	IBM Corp. 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	IBM Corp. 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
General Electric 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Electric 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Electric 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
AT&T 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	AT&T 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	AT&T 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
3M 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	3M 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	3M 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Boeing 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Boeing 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Boeing 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Rockwell 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Rockwell 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Rockwell 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Northrop 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Northrop 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Northrop 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lockheed 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Lockheed 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Lockheed 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
McDonnell Douglas 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	McDonnell Douglas 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	McDonnell Douglas 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Westinghouse 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Westinghouse 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Westinghouse 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
General Motors 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Motors 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Motors 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Ford 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Ford 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Ford 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Chrysler 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Chrysler 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Chrysler 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Continental 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Continental 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Continental 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Chrysler 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Chrysler 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Chrysler 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Chrysler 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Chrysler 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Chrysler 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Chrysler 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Chrysler 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Chrysler 125 1/2	14	100%	125 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Chrysler 125 1/2	14																

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1029-1033.



**Slim Progress  
Reached at  
IMF Parley****But Official Expects  
Accord by July 1974**

NAIROBI, Sept. 28 (Reuters).—Finance ministers from 126 countries today ended a five-day meeting here without making any significant progress on the main issues confronting them—the reform of the world monetary system.

Nevertheless, the new managing director of the International Monetary Fund, Johannes Willemsen, of Holland, told a final press conference he expected that agreement on a reform blueprint would be achieved by next July 31. This is the deadline which finance ministers of the Committee of 20, the group of countries charged by the IMF with negotiating the reform, decided to set themselves at a meeting here last Sunday.

To help speed progress in resolving these many outstanding differences, these ministers have decided to hold at least two meetings during the first half of next year.

They have also decided to set up four working groups at the level of officials to investigate separate aspects of the proposed reform, which is intended to ensure a system of more stable currency values.

**Basic Agreement.** In his closing speech to the conference, Mr. Willemsen emphasized that, despite the difficulties, there was a "broad measure of agreement on the basic principles of a new monetary system."

He then listed the main points of agreement. The new system would be based on stable currency values, with provision for easy adjustments when necessary and for floating in particular circumstances, he said.

The dollar and all other currencies would, once again, become convertible into gold or into a "new system" under the new system would principally comprise special drawing rights—a recently invented unit which will serve in future as the basic store of value held by central banks in their reserves.

The world money supply would be brought under effective control and countries with balance of payments surpluses, just as much as deficit countries, would be required to reduce their surpluses.

It was also agreed that the new system would take full account of the needs and aspirations of the developing countries, Mr. Willemsen said.

"Nonetheless, much work will be required to reach a common view on the means by which these broad objectives of reform are to be achieved," Mr. Willemsen added.

"We must approach the forthcoming negotiations with a firm conviction that the common interest of all nations in the restoration of internationally agreed rules," he said.

Mr. Willemsen said that, while these negotiations—the most complex and difficult of any which I have experienced—were proceeding, the world would see a continuation of the present monetary period in which there is an absence of internationally agreed rules and procedures.

He said that during this period, it is the fund's special responsibility to promote cooperation and help preserve monetary order.

**Exploratory Talks.** The managing director said he had intended to explore in the immediate future the willingness of fund members, particularly the industrial countries, to strengthen cooperation in the exchange field.

Mr. Willemsen was apparently referring to the need to establish a temporary system of consultation among the major nations over when and how to intervene on foreign exchange markets to keep currency values stable.

"New forms of consultation must be developed with a view to ensuring the interests of all member countries are fully taken into consideration," he said.

Mr. Willemsen also placed great emphasis on the worldwide problem of rising prices.

"It is recognized that continued inflation at present rates is incompatible with the achievement of stability in the international monetary system," he said.

He said that the battle against inflation must be carried out primarily through national economic policies.

"Because of their dominant position in the world economy, the major industrial countries have a special responsibility to reduce inflation within their borders," Mr. Willemsen said.

**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES****Paribas Takes Stake in Belgian Firm**

Cie. Financière de Paris et des Pays Bas has acquired for cash a 20 percent stake in the Belgian-based Messier SA group of companies. Messier has a capital of 27 million francs, and the existing founder Belgian and French shareholders retain an undivided stake in the company. Messier manufactures electric heating and air-conditioning systems with factories in France and Brussels. Annual consolidated turnover is over 80 million francs, with a net profit of 3 million to 3 million francs a year, a Paribas spokesman says.

**French Firms Complete Merger**

Sté. Financière et Industrielle de Pétrole de Pharmacie SA (PIPP), a member of the Générale Occidentale group, says its shareholders have now approved the effective merger of its activities with those of Générale Alimentaire SA. The company says the new group is expected to have a consolidated turnover of more than 1.7 billion francs with a pretax operating profit in excess of 100 million francs, with interests in food products, animal products and pharmaceuticals in France, Belgium and Spain. PIPP shareholders have now become direct shareholders of Générale Alimentaire SA, the company says.

**BAT Sets Up Four Divisions**

British-American Tobacco has formed four separate divisions responsible for its tobacco, cosmetics, paper and retail interests. The company says the point has been reached in its expansion when it was felt that maximum efficiency would best be achieved by forming separate divisions.

**Japan Deficit  
In Trade Is  
1st in 9 Years**

TOKYO, Sept. 28 (AP-DJ).—Japan recorded its first trade deficit in nine years last month due to a sharp gain in imports and a sluggish export performance.

Figures released by the Finance Ministry today showed the seasonally-adjusted trade deficit in August was \$160 million. It was the country's first such deficit since March 1964.

For the sixth consecutive month Japan registered a deficit in its balance of payments. That shortfall rose to \$872 million last month from \$887 million in July.

**France Lifts  
Ban on Loans**

PARIS, Sept. 28 (Reuters).—The Bank of France today lifted the ban imposed last week on French loans to nonresidents, authorized sources said.

The lifting took the form of a verbal "confidential recommendation from the bank."

Banking sources said the reason for lifting the ban is that the monetary authorities must now believe the franc is sufficiently secure from speculation.

The French bank banned commercial banks from lending francs to nonresidents last Friday after a week of mounting speculative pressure on the franc amid rumors that it would be devalued or the German mark revalued within the joint European float.

The national banks of both countries were forced to buy several billions of French francs in support, adding to Germany's inflation problems and creating a substantial reduction in France's foreign reserves.

The pressure only eased when French banks were confidentially "requested" to cease lending francs to nonresidents who were then going short in the French currency in the hope of a week-end parity adjustment.

**French Retail Prices  
Rise 0.7% in August**

PARIS, Sept. 28 (AP-DJ).—French retail prices increased 0.7 percent in August, compared with 0.8 percent in July and 0.5 percent a year earlier, the Finance Ministry announced yesterday.

The index stood at 121.0 (based on 1970 equals 100), compared with 120.2 a month earlier and 115.5 a year ago.

Food prices led the increase with 0.9 percent while manufactured goods and services rose by 0.5 percent.

**GLOBAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.**  
P.O. BOX 39, GEORGETOWN, GUYANA  
GUARANTEED INCOME DEBENTURES  
Series A-1973  
**10%** YIELD PER ANNUM  
—Security of Capital  
—No Tax Withhold  
—Fully Guaranteed  
For further details send this ad with your name and address.

rate divisions. The firm has also signed a cross-licensing agreement with the Japan monopoly corporation for production of cigarettes. This agreement means that for the first time a British brand of cigarette will be manufactured under license and distributed in Japan.

**French Car Output Rises**

French motor vehicle production in July-August rose 25 percent to 362,397 units from 308,120 units a year earlier, the French Motor Industry Federation reports. Of the total, private cars accounted for 340,544 units, up from 274,571 units in July-August 1972. First eight-month production amounted to 2,971,889 units, including 2,026,743 private cars, up from 2,064,718 and 1,981,009 respectively. Exports in July-August amounted to 229,895 units, of which 172,698 were private cars, up from 185,161 and 172,645 respectively. First eight-month exports totaled 1,356,273 units, including 1,159,304 private cars, up from 1,128,017 and 1,054,583 respectively.

**Singer Plans to Reorganize**

Singer Co. is merging the manufacture and marketing of household sewing machines and related consumer products in the United States and abroad into a single worldwide group. The reorganization, to take effect immediately, will enable the company to capitalize on new opportunities to expand its consumer products business around the world, the company says. Rapidly changing monetary, trade, and sourcing conditions require a unified organizational structure to capitalize on market opportunities, Singer adds.

**Algerian Company Confirms  
It Seeks Higher Oil Prices**

ALGERIA, Sept. 28 (Reuters).—The Algerian state-owned oil and gas concern Sonatrach confirmed today that it intends to put up prices of crude oil "quite substantially."

A Sonatrach spokesman said notes had been given "some time ago" to all Western oil companies operating in Algeria. They have also been asked to develop their exploration programs in the country.

According to the spokesman, some Western companies (which he did not name) have already accepted the price increases. Questioned about the amount of the proposed increases, he stressed that it was his company's policy not to reveal their price structure.

French petroleum sources said yesterday that Sonatrach is seeking a rise of \$1.40 a barrel to \$5. The proposed increase, which is negotiable, is necessary to compensate the loss incurred by Algeria due to the present world rate of inflation, the spokesman said.

Many Western companies operate here, including Gulf Oil Corp., Standard Oil of New Jersey, Shell, Exxon, and French companies Elf-Rep and Cie. Françaises des Pétroles.

**Honda Profit Up  
1% in Half Year**

TOKYO, Sept. 28 (Reuters).—Honda Motor Co. reported today its net profit rose 1 percent in the half year ended Aug. 31.

Honda said its net earnings were 6.241 billion yen (about \$17 million) in the six months, up from 6.178 billion yen in the previous half year.

Sales were 174.9 billion yen, up from 169.95 billion yen. The company declared a dividend of 5.5 yen a share, up from 4.5 yen.

Algeria's oil production reached 50 million tons last year and the government hopes to produce 55 million tons this year.

**U.S. Firm, Iran  
Sign \$2-Billion  
Gas Agreement**

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (NYT).—Transco Company, Inc. have signed an agreement with National Iranian Gas Co. for the importation of Iranian natural gas products valued at more than \$2 billion over 22 years.

The signing took place yesterday in Tehran between representatives of Transco Energy Co., a subsidiary of Transco Company, and National Iranian Gas Co. The two companies will be equal partners in the project, which calls for construction of a \$550-million system in Iran to collect and produce natural gas products for shipment to the East Coast of the United States.

Construction is scheduled to begin this year, with a start-up date set for early 1976 and full production two years later. The agreement calls for National Iranian Gas Co. to make available sufficient natural gas for a daily output of 15,000 tons of methanol fuel and 60,000 barrels of related hydrocarbon by-products.

When converted to pipeline gas, this would be equal to more than 500 million cubic feet a day.

It is planned to convert the 60,000 barrels of hydrocarbon by-products into synthetic natural gas at an \$85-million plant at Twin Oaks in Delaware County, Pa.

The methanol will be transported in conventional tankers at an undetermined East Coast site for conversion into synthetic gas.

**Prime Rate Limit Seen  
But Borrowings Rise**

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (NYT).—A small St. Louis bank yesterday lowered its prime rate to 9 3/4 percent, but major money-center banks quickly indicated the reduction is not likely to spread quickly.

However, the very fact that any bank had cut its rate was a sign that the steady upward march of the prime rate may have ended.

However, the Michigan National bank, controlled by Michigan National Corp., will cut its prime rate to 9 1/2 percent from 10 percent effective Monday, AP-DJ reported.

(Balford C. Stoddard, president of the corporation, said the bank sees demand for money still "strong" but added the action was taken because the 10 percent rate was deemed inflationary and puts particular pressure on small and medium-sized business borrowers.)

**Fed Approves  
U.K.-U.S. Firms'  
Link-Up on Gold**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (Reuters).—The Federal Reserve Board has approved the acquisition of 30 percent of the voting shares of a New York gold and silver dealer—Mocatta Metals Inc. of New York—by Standard & Chartered Banking Group Ltd. of London.

The Fed said that the proposal yesterday, is conditioned on Mocatta terminating its activities in platinum, palladium and other commodities within six months after consummation of the proposal.

The Fed said that the proposal is part of a transaction involving Standard's purchase from London's Hamro Bank Ltd. of Mocatta & Goldsmith Ltd., one of London's five major bullion dealers.

The Fed noted that the New York dealer "historically has had a strong and close affiliation with Mocatta & Goldsmith." The Fed said that Standard has stated it "will continue this strong working association" by having the British dealer make available up to \$50 million in bullion on the London market to the U.S. dealer.

Mocatta metals had gross revenues of \$208 million in the year ended April 30, 1972. Standard had total assets of \$7 billion at the end of last year.

Data released by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York seemed to support this conclusion. Commercial and industrial loans of major New York City banks, for example, increased during the week ended Wednesday, although they declined in Chicago.

Credit conditions in the nation's banking system tightened considerably during the week, and at the end of the period banks showed a record \$4.97 billion in borrowings from the Fed.

For the week, the rate on federal funds—reserves at the Fed that commercial banks led to each other—rose to 10.84 percent, the highest weekly average on record.

Net borrowed reserves in the banking system, on average, increased to \$1.973 billion during the week ended Wednesday from \$1.407 billion.

While there were these indications of tighter credit conditions, most interest rates declined during the banking week.

The interest rate on three-month commercial paper—a key ingredient in the calculations some banks employ to set their basic rates on corporate loans—declined to 10.1 percent from 10.5 percent, the level for the preceding three weeks.

Rates on Treasury bills, certificates of deposits, and Eurodollars also declined during the banking week.

Money market rates have tumbled at unusual speed in the past week largely because traders and investors have concluded that the Fed has started to ease the pressure it has been applying to banks to make them lend less.

**One Dollar---**

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late afternoon closing rates for the dollar here.

	Sept. 28, 1973	Sept. 27, 1973	Chg.
Swiss (S per £)	2.4134	2.4104	— 7.26
Belg. fr. (A)	35.72	35.94	— 22.18
Belg. fr. (B)	35.72	35.94	— 22.18
Deutsche mark	2.4132	2.4158	— 26.44
Danish krona	7.4700	7.5001	— 30.14
Denmark	2.2328	2.2338	— 10.00
Fr. fr. (A)	4.255	4.255	— 0.00
Fr. fr. (B)	4.255	4.255	— 0.00
Gr. dr.	340.75	340.75	— 0.00
Irish pound	4.30	4.29	— 0.01
Italian (A)	560	559.00	— 10.00
Italy (B)	560.50	559.50	— 10.00
Netherlands	56.75	56.75	— 0.00
Schilling	13.75	13.75	— 0.00
Sw. krona	4.255	4.255	— 0.00
Swiss franc	2.025	2.025	— 0.00
Yen	360.50	360.50	— 0.00

Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

At Paris: B: Commercial.

**Profit-Taking  
Beats Down  
Stock Prices****7-Session Rally Ends  
As Dow Declines 6**

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (NYT).—Profit-takers were out in force on Wall Street today driving prices on the New York Stock Exchange sharply lower after seven straight gains.

The Dow Jones Industrial average fell 5.17 points to 847.10. However, the lead of declining issues over gainers was narrow.

Trading was active, but below the heavy turnover of recent trading sessions. Volume totaled 16.80 million shares compared with 23.68 million yesterday.

While brokers tended to attribute the decline mostly to profit-taking, they noted disappointment that no major bank has cut its prime rate to 9 3/4 percent from the prevailing 10 percent.

Late today, Michigan National Bank of Detroit lowered its prime rate 1/2 point to 9 1/2 percent, but analysts called the move "another fluke." First National City Bank said today it would not change its 10 percent rate for the coming week.

Some glamour were among the larger losers. Digital Equipment slipped 5 3/8 to 98 1/2, Corning Glass 4 1/4 to 115 1/4, Xerox 2 5/8 to 143 1/8, Schlumberger 3 3/4 to 118, Burroughs 1 5/8 to 235 1/2, IBM 2 to 258 and Texas Instruments 1 to 120.

Black & Decker declined 5 to 120 1/2. The Justice Department filed an antitrust suit to block the company's proposed acquisition of McCulloch Corp., another power tool maker.

Utah International retreated 1 1/4 to 53 1/4, Maryland Cup 1 1/4 to 30 7/8, Whirlpool 1 1/4 to 32 1/4, D.S. Revo 1 1/2 to 43 3/8, Cutler Hammer 1 1/8 to 37 7/8 and Dome Mines 1 1/8 to 87 1/4.

Robt Industries climbed 7/8 to 15 5/8. The company announced yesterday that the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District had approved acquiring 100 more rail transit cars from Robt at a total cost of \$30 million.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed lower in moderate trading. The Amex index finished at 105.41, off 0.06. Declining issues topped advances 424 to 362 with 321 unchanged.

The NASDAQ industrial average of stocks traded over-the-counter rose by 0.10 to 107.01.



Sheila D. Trifari

**PEOPLE IN  
BUSINESS**

The First National Bank of Boston has appointed Mrs. Sheila D. Trifari as resident vice-president of its representative office for Spain and Portugal, established in Madrid in 1968. Mrs. Trifari was formerly general manager of the Luxembourg office of Bank of Boston International, a subsidiary of the Boston bank.

Donald T. Weitzel has been named engineering manager, Europe, to head Halcrow Purvis Co.'s newly-established engineering offices in Brussels.

Martin M. Kamerbeek has been appointed controller of industrial specialty products, Dresser Europe SA, headquartered in Brussels. Previously Mr. Kamerbeek was with the manufacturing division in Dallas, Texas.

Marine Midland Bank-New York will re-establish its representative office which existed in Paris before the opening of the Paris branch. André J. Pignatelli has been promoted to vice-president and representative for French banking relationships and marketing in France, Belgium and Luxembourg.

Granville T. Emmet SA, vice-president, has been appointed general manager of the Paris branch.

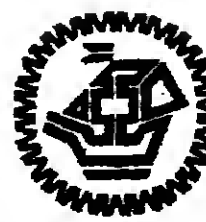
Ole W. Kryger has been named resident manager of the London office of the Bank of New York. He succeeds Stephen Flanders who will be returning to the United States to assume overall management of the bank's European section.

# Marine Midland announces the opening of its Singapore branch.

Shing Kwan House  
Shenton Way  
Singapore 1

Bryce Ruxton  
Vice President, Manager

Cable: MARIMIDBANK



**MARINE MIDLAND BANK  
NEW YORK**

Member FDIC

**is investing your problem?**

DO YOU NEED A CONFIDENTIAL ADVISOR? ARE YOU WONDERING HOW TO BEAT INFLATION? ARE YOU WORRIED ABOUT YOUR FUTURE, OR PERHAPS YOU ARE THINKING OF RETIRING?

**FOR SURE..... MEXICO, IS THE PLACE, AND IMPULSA YOUR INVESTMENT BROKER.**

ASK FOR YOUR FREE BROCHURE ENTITLED, "HOW TO INVEST IN MEXICO" ALONG WITH SPECIFIC INFORMATION ON BANK DEMAND AND TIME DEPOSITS, MEXICAN GOVERNMENT NOTES, MEXICAN COMMON STOCKS, MEXICAN GOLD COINS, MEXICAN MUTUAL FUNDS & TELMEZ BONDS.

**impulsa**  
IMPULSORIA INTERNACIONAL DE CAPITALES, S.A.  
STOCKBROKERS WITH MEMBERS ON THE MEXICO CITY STOCK EXCHANGE  
HOME ADDRESS: INSURGENTES SUR No. 682-5TH FLOOR, MEXICO 20, D.F.  
BRANCHES: GUAYMAS, GUADALAJARA.  
TEL. 536-30-60 & 536-14-55.  
CABLE: IMPINVA — TELEX: 017-73919.

NAME .....  
ADDRESS .....  
CITY ..... STATE .....  
COUNTRY .....

**Euro Is Worth...**

Sept. 28, 1973

The Euro, the currency unit of the European Economic Community, is worth 2.36 French francs, 1.36 German marks, 1.36 Italian lire, 1.36 Dutch guilders, 1.36 Belgian francs, 2.36 Danish kroner, 1.36 Luxembourg francs and 1.36 British pounds. As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Euro was today worth:

1.3601 Belgian Fr. 41.0000  
1.3602 French Fr. 41.0000  
1.3603 German Mark 41.0000  
1.3604 Italian Lire 41.0000  
1.3605 Dutch Guilder 41.0000



## New York Stock Exchange Trading

1973-74	Stocks and High. Low. Div. in \$	P/E	5
621%	60% V0EP p7.45		2
731%	64 V0e&P p7.45		2
171%	71 V0e&P p7.45		2
22%	64 V0e&P p7.45	4	0
22%	22% V0e&P p7.45	8	8
15%	10- VWR Un 1.40	-7	-
44%	29% Wacheva .75		16
96%	63% W&P p12.20		16
35%	15% W&P p12.20		16
35%	15% W&P p12.20		16
56%	4% W&P p12.20		14
25%	14% W&P p12.20		14
18%	14% W&P p12.20		14
25%	25% W&P p12.20		14
12	25% W&P p12.20		29
20%	12 W&P p12.20		6
16	16 W&P p12.20		5
16	16 W&P p12.20		5

[illegible][illegible]

58%	57%	Worley	2.40	13	
17%	16%	Wuriltz	.80	7	
					X
17%	14%	Wyly Corp			
28%	13%	Xenoco AG		41	
	15%	Xtra	1.57	6	
					Y
14%	9%	XenSDr	.30	10	
					Z
43%	14%	ZaicCorp	.72	9	
33%	14%	Zalc pIA	.80	2	
33%	19%	Zaseta	.10	5	
73%	41%	Zaseta pT2		6	
29%	9%	Zayze Corp		5	
56%	22%	Zenith	1.32	12	
20%	10%	Zurn Ind	.87	17	
z-Sales in full.					

Unless otherwise noted, rates  
poling table are annual disturbances  
quarterly or semi-annual declines  
or increases may not be  
identified in the following to

h-Also extra or extras.  
i-Dividend. c-Declining dividend  
preceding 12 months. k-Decl  
dividend or split up. l-Decl  
an accumulative issue with divi  
dend. m-Decl. in stock price  
or no action takes at last divi  
dend or paid in. preceding 12 mon  
n-Paid in stock in preceding 12  
value on ex-dividend or ex-dis

cl-Called. x-EX dividend.  
in full. x-dis-EX distribution.  
y-When issued. z-When year-end  
y-When issued. na-N/A

v-In bankruptcy or receiver  
under the Bankruptcy Act. o  
such companies. n-Foreign  
equalization tax.

Year's high and low ranges  
in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock di-	150 Reed O
vidend per cent or more has been	700 Reichhuth
declared, the range and dividend are shown	100 Rhoen
	200 Scotts
	9131 Shell C
	4388 Sherritt
	1000 Shoppers
	2100 Simpson
	2385 Simpson
	320 Sinter
	2100 Sinter W
	2100 Southern
	800 St Br
	12501 Stalco
	3075 Steels
	19925 Sundale
	9620 Tara
	315 Teack C
	3000 Teack
	700 Teacoco
	5465 Thom
	10000 Thompson
	9520 Traders

[illegible][illegible]

99	108	100%
97	98	99%
86	88	99%
91	93	100%
104	106	100%
96	95	95%

le-Index  
Fl. 1966=1000

nd.	Len.	Conv.
71	81	123.95
50	91	126.25



## American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible][illegible]

## Eurodollars

Sept. 23, 1975		
	Bid	Ask
Day Fix	10 3/8	10 5/8
Month	10 7/8	11
Months	10 5/8	10 7/10
Months	10 1/4	10 3/8
Year	8 3/8	8 3/4

---

### European Gold Market

Sept. 23, 1975

	Op.	Cl.
London Fix	100.25	100.00
Paris	161.25	160.00
Swiss (12.5 kD)	103.57	103.27

\$ dollars per ounce.

**Tokyo Exchange**

Sept. 28, 1978			
Price	Yen	Price	Yen
Asahi Glass	383	Mitsui Ei Wtd	373
Cannon Camera	353	Mitsui Ei Wtd	373
Del Nip. Frin.	573	Mitsui Corp.	373
Pull Bank	343	Mitsui Co.	373
Pull Photo	343	Mitsui Co.	373
Hitachi	318	Pippen Elec.	373
Honda Motor	382	Sharp	373
C. Doh	373	Sakaida	373
Jep. Air Line	2,250	Sony Corp.	373
Kanami Ei Wtd	343	Sony Corp.	373
Kao Soap	353	Taiwan Marine	373
Kirin Brewery	353	Taiwan Chem.	373
Komatsu	287	Teljin	373
Kubota I Wtd	398	Tokyo Marine	373
Matsui E Ind.	355	Toyota Motor	373

## European Gold Market

	Op.	Cl	N
don Fix ---	100.25	100.00	—
rb .....	161.25	100.00	—
(12.5 kilo)	103.87	163.22	—

\$ dollars per ounce.

## International Stock Indexes

	1972			
	Yest.	Prev.	High	Low
Landings	123.3	122.4	144.0	120.0
Use of	152.80	152.63	168.56	150.00
Skurt...	117.10	117.99	156.21	115.00
Don 20	428.4	428.4	509.5	400.0
Don \$90	181.49	181.43	217.35	175.00
n	112.81	112.76	147.26	110.00
n	301.5	302.9	318.9	300.0
ey	470.28	470.28	687.37	450.00
to	550.08	550.08	622.48	530.00
to	4617.33	4622.58	5389.74	4377.00
ch	350.9	351.0	418.0	320.0

**GERMAN SECURITIES**  
German stock-market low! Discreet investments  
any kind of securities! C

**NOW PICKED UP**

**How well should you expect a \$5,000 to \$50,000 portfolio to grow under investment management?**

Whether you are investing in common stocks for retirement income, children's education or freedom from financial worry, you want your capital working continually to achieve these goals. Yet, perhaps for reasons beyond your control, you may find that it is not growing as well as you expect it to.

To help solve this very problem, investors in more than 64 countries use The Danforth Associates Investment Management. The professional supervision it offers can, we believe, work to balance the risks of common stock investments and help you better achieve your capital goals.

You can start your portfolio under this tested plan with as little as \$5,000 in cash or securities. The cost is modest, as low as \$100 a year. For a complimentary copy of our 42-page descriptive booklet which includes the complete 15-year "performance record" of all funds under management, simply write Dept. A-62.

**THE DANFORTH ASSOCIATES**  
WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS., U.S.A. 02158  
Investment Management • Incorporated 1936.

**NOW BIGGER THAN EVER BEFORE!**  
**WATCH OUT FOR MONEY!**

... If you want **TAX-FREE** money ... go Austrian Lottery.  
... If you want lottery winnings **GUVERNMENT GUARANTEED** ... go Austrian Lottery. ... If you wish to triple your chances  
by entering a lottery with only 70,000 tickets (instead of the  
usual over 200,000) ... go Austrian Lottery.

• 58% of the tickets are winners  
• 1st prize: \$304,000  
• First drawing day: NOV. 12th.  
Total Prize Money: over \$3,900,000.

... If you want to know more about the Austrian Lottery, write  
today, using coupon, for brochure and ticket application form to  
**J.B. PROKOPF**, the official distributor.

*(This offer does not apply to French citizens.)*

J. E. PROKOPF, Mariabrunnerstr. 39,  
Vienna VI, Austria.

Please send me a brochure and  
ticket application form for the  
Austrian National Lottery.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

COUNTRY

RT 25-97.



**RECEIVED**



Yesterday's Jumbies: LURID GAYL ACTING PAGODA  
Answer: This horse appears to have some connection

A 15x15 crossword puzzle grid. The grid is filled with black squares, and the numbers 1 through 100 are placed in the starting squares of the words. The numbers are arranged in a pattern that suggests a specific theme or message.

DOWN		DOWN		DOWN		DOWN		DOWN	
17 Try again	28 Analyze	52 Made of a grain	74 Enjoying success	86 Out of the					
18 Evaluate	29 Criticize	53 Seemingly	75 Like some darn	87 Perfume					
19 Largest lake	30 The "Big	54 Sings	76 About	88 Bivouac					
20 "The Amazon"	31 Discovery	55 Lines a wall	77 Jealousie people	89 Rock-land					
21 Medicated	32 Valence on trial	56 Catholicism	78 person	90 Rock-ever					
22 The plugs	33 Valen burst	57 Knead	79 a bank	91 Rock-er					
23 are sparked	34 On-prained	58 Knead	80 Pretend	92 Rock-ly					
24 Kied of	35 Caught fish	59 Kneap	81 About	93 Violent					
25 Least lodge	36 Juvenile Try	60 Kneap	82 Pret a way	94 Violent					
26 Black out	37 Subject	61 Military	83 together	95 Violent					

Reviewed by Herbert S. Parmet

**H**AVING previously portrayed the character of one President, Senator John Hughes now contemplates how personal style can infuse the most original creation of the Founding Fathers with life and leadership. What results is a discussion that is both perceptive and timely. Not only is that topic under much current agitation, but 1976 will mark—in addition to our bicentennial—the 100th anniversary of a significant challenge to the durability of the American presidency. Hardly more than one month after the passage of the 25th amendment to the constitution, it suddenly seemed difficult to select a chief executive without further bloodshed.

provided a well-reasoned, gracefully written reminder that the presidency is all about the people.

Those ready to enunciate the occupants of the Oval Office will be disappointed. Mr. Hughes warns that over-reaction and the imposition of crippling impediments poses the greatest danger. He recalls Lord Bryce's observation that "historical development is wiser than the wisest man's advice." He contends that "there could be no more drastic remedy than the deliberate design of the presidency than any effort to chisel its limits into statutory stone."

The essence of the presidency

The fight that began in 1876 (and was not settled until virtually the eve of the inauguration) revealed much about the "great business" conditions in Washington for a new phase in the relationship between the White House and Capitol Hill. Lincoln's expedient use of forbidden powers had unleashed congressional animosities that exacerbated the opposition to the Reconstruction. Dependence on the military for enforcing the hostility—and checking presidential authority for a long time to come—were the experiences under the embattled administration of Andrew Johnson and the scandalous Grant that followed. The Gilded Age, the years of the "great business" boom, the post-war economic expansion that created bundles of easy money for instant

The mystique of the presidency provides endless opportunity for the ingredients of leadership. Every act molds public perception of the man at the top, whether he would rather be known as the warrior, the raider, the (Gilded) robber, the indifferent (Slave) owner. The components of success are numerous. That includes the quality of the staff that he sustains in the White House, which Hughes contends "almost always suggested a great deal of personal and family habits."

If he chooses "secrecy as a pervasive policy," he finds ways to undermine the whole executive branch. "The price is paid, sooner or later, in political currency of several kinds," we are reminded. "It invariably narrows the President for responsible purposes, the President who knows the President ultimately may suffer more than his critics."

While Mr. Hughes trusts the adequacy of the built-in checks and balances, he does suggest the possibility of four institutional changes: guarding against a large military force that may be used primarily to serve presi-

The Republicans chose a three-term governor from Ohio, Rutherford B. Hayes. Matching his reputation for honesty, the Democrats selected a governor of New York (and nemesis of the Tweed Ring), Samuel J. Tilden. That didn't keep the sudden change from producing a scandal-producing election with results that were so irregular, so blatantly manipulated in key Southern states still under Yankee rule

that an Electoral Commission was created to decide the legitimate winner. Ratifying a predetermined bargain, a straight partisan vote settled the issue and gave Hayes his "stolen" presidency. Thus, the president promised to serve just one term, and that proved to be too long. Thus, the office descended to virtual impotence until the advent of Teddy Roosevelt.

Dwarfing all the efforts of T.R. and Wilson, the New Deal built the modern monster. Liberals

Most important—and above any artificial restrictions—in the integrity of the President. "At its fullest," Mr. Hughes argues, "this means a silent but steady commitment that converts to all the clarity these legends provide, the president is in a sense of purpose, to spur their sacrifice in times of stress, and to honor their intelligence always." If all rests upon the collective will, in addition, of both the people and the Congress—for there is little reason to trust more to legisla-

frustrated by totalitarian conservatism counted upon presidential strength for progress. As recently as 1956, it should be recalled, the Americans for Democratic Action opposed the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket by complaining about the "weakening of the

Herbert S. Parmet, author of "Eisenhower and the American Crusades," is an associate professor of history at Queensborough College of the City University of New York.

Edited by -  
WILL WENG







